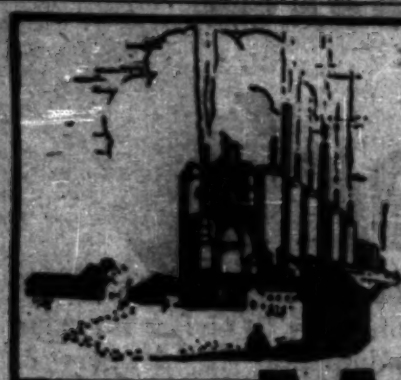


300,000 Now Idle in Michigan



Michigan
edition

The Worker

Registered as second class matter, Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979.

Vol. XVII, No. 31

26

August 3, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Ford 600 Unity Slate Wins More Elections

DEARBORN.—The progressive ticket in Ford Local 600 Gear and Axle Building elections swept all ten offices. Alex Simeon, who was removed by Auto Union president Walter Reuther's administrators over the Ford local, trounced his opponent Bill Hughes by 593 to 384 votes.

Vince Mitchel was the vice presidency over Wayne Taylor. He said that Dave Moore, whom the administrators removed and barred from running, could have polled an all-time high. Dave Moore, a Negro trade unionist, acted as campaign manager for winning the

Simeon ticket. Joe Hogan, who received 18,000 votes when he ran for president last year against Carl Stellato, topped the slate with 632 votes for the office of bargaining committeeman.

Simeon said the vote was a public invitation for the administrators to leave Ford Local 600.

In the Production Foundry Harold Johnson, a supporter of Reuther and incumbent president, got only 10 percent of the votes cast. Bill Johnson, administrative assistant to Carl Stellato, topped the vote. He will be in a runoff with Godfrey Franklin for building chairman.

Labor and Peoples' Choices for Aug. 5

DETROIT.—There are many labor and peoples' choices on Primary Day, Tuesday, Aug. 5. The number of Negro candidates is the largest ever to file.

One of the outstanding campaigns for Negro representation is the congressional race in the First (Detroit) District where former State Senator Charles Diggs is running on the Democratic ticket. His son, Charles Diggs, Jr., incumbent State Senator, is running for reelection in the 3rd Senatorial District.

In Detroit's 13th Cong. Dist. Rev. Metcalf, Negro minister, is Democratic candidate for Congress. Other Negro candidates receiving wide support are: Leroy White for Wayne County Auditor, Dr. Samuel Milton, incumbent coroner, and incumbents Mrs. Charline White and Edgar Currie for State Legislature. In the 4th

Senatorial Norman Wells, Negro attorney is trying to win that post from incumbent Pat Walsh. The AFL is backing a Negro woman, Mrs. Cora Brown, for State Senator in the 2nd District.

In Flint a Negro candidate, Roger Townshend, is backed by labor for the State Legislature. Coburn Walker, former president of Chevrolet UMA local is candidate for Flint City Commission.

In Western Michigan's 4th Congressional Dist. Axel Nielson, who has distinguished himself in the campaign for peace, is running against Rep. Claire Hoffman. In the 17th Congressional organized labor has endorsed Martha Griffiths for Congress on the Democratic ticket. In Highland Park Ben Probe, attorney and longtime labor figure, is running for State Representative.

MRS. BASS OPENS PROGRESSIVE PARTY CAMPAIGN HERE

DETROIT.—The Peace Party's 1952 election campaign was opened here last week in a series of addresses by Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Negro woman leader and Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President.

Mrs. Bass spoke to audiences in Detroit, Flint and Grand Rapids and shot the '52 campaign off to a dramatic and stirring beginning here with her penetrating and moving appeal for support to the Presidential candidacy of Vincent Hallinan, fighting attorney now in

a federal penitentiary. Speaking with her in Detroit were such well known figures as Miss Emma Henderson, PP National Committeewoman; Miss Thelma Dale, Rev. Charles A. Hill, Rev. John Miles, Coleman Young, Jerome Shore, PP State Executive Secretary.

It was announced that the Progressive Party will be on the radio every Monday night from 9.05 to 9.20, Station WJBK, Detroit, 1490 k. c.

Mrs. Bass showed the sellout

Re-Introduce Moody-Dingell Law, Say Mich. CIO Leaders

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Three hundred workers are now idle in Michigan. And not a word comes from Lansing where a special session of the Legislature is needed to provide additional assistance to the unemployed. State unemployment compensation ranges from

CIO-AFL Work For Rent Control

DETROIT.—The powerful AFL Building Trades and the Wayne County CIO Council have called on their members to mount a campaign directed at the Detroit City Council to continue rent controls.

If the real estate dominated City Council decides on Sept. 30 to lift rent controls, some 470,000 families will be handled rent increases ranging from 10 to 100 percent. Where cities in Michigan have been "decontrolled" increases have averaged 10 to 50 percent.

Also if rent control goes out, any landlord can evict tenants in 30 days if they refuse to pay rent increases. At present that can't be done.

Recently before Circuit Judge Arthur H. Webster, Gus Jurist president of the Detroit Public Housing Tenants Council, had his eviction upheld from the Stone Homes. Webster thus upheld a lower court which ruled Jurist can be evicted "without cause."

Coming up in September will be the jury trial of Wm. Allan, editor of The Michigan Worker, who is appealing a similar lower court eviction order which would oust his family from the Herman

Gardens project.

Attorneys for Allan and Jurist maintain that the city housing projects are not covered by a Michigan Statute which allows eviction "without cause."

Under the present Rent Control Law a tenant can be evicted only for any of five specified reasons, non-payment of rent, nuisances, etc., but eviction "without cause" is not included in the five reasons the Rent Control Law allows for an eviction.

Funds to carry on the fight against Jurist and Allan's eviction are needed as appeals to higher courts entail heavy costs.

If readers of the Michigan Worker wants to contribute to Jurist's pending appeal to the Michigan State Supreme Court, they should send their donations to Gus Jurist, 5643 Connor, Detroit, 18.

To aid the fight against Allan's eviction send donations care of The Michigan Worker, Rm. 2, 2419 Grand River, Detroit, 1.

Progressives to Convene Aug. 9th

FLINT.—The Progressive Party of Michigan will hold its State Nominating Convention at Club 21 here, 4090 Homestead, Saturday, Aug. 9 at 11 a.m.

Several hundred delegates will attend from unions, Negro organizations, fraternal groups, women, youth, community clubs and the farm areas.

At the convention the delegates will nominate candidates for various posts for the November elections.

A broad state wide program based on the struggle for peace, civil rights, Negro rights, aid to the jobless, against high prices and taxes will be hammered out

by the delegates.

High among the programmatic issues are support for the repeal of such anti-democratic laws as the Trucks Act, Bonine Tripp and Hutchinson Acts. The battle to maintain rent controls in Michigan towns like Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, Western cities in the state and the Upper Peninsula will be one of the immediate jobs of the Progressive Party, said Jerome Shore, State Executive Secretary.

The campaign for a State FEPC is one of the main points of the campaign in 1952 and candidates will bring the issue and the need for getting candidates on record for it to all congressional areas.

\$27 to \$35 a week with the average (for a man, wife and two children) running at \$30 for 20 weeks.

Besides 200,000 workers locked out on the phony claim of "steel shortages", 100,000 others have been unemployed in the state for many months. Many have exhausted their 20 weeks of unemployment compensation. According to the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security, 63,453 Michigan workers were denied unemployment compensation in 1951.

Those idle face new hardships in rising prices. Latest Bureau of Labor Statistics show a food price rise of 1.1 percent. Eggs, to which many turn as a substitute for high priced meat, rose 4.2 percent; fruits and vegetables rose 3.2 and meat 1.3 percent.

The big layoff which everyone knew was coming in the auto industry because of lack of sales is now here. Auto barons used the steel strike as the pretext, thus hoping to antagonize steel and auto workers.

News is that 1953 car models are now being prepared and will be shown in the Fall, months ahead of the usual time. This is a desperate effort to get auto sales which have dropped because of the war economy with its resulting high prices and 30 percent tax on workers' wages.

The 1953 models are being made "irresistible" to the "reluctant" buyer according to the trade journals. There will be bigger motors, power steering and power brakes; some will be air-conditioned. And needless to say they will be priced further out of the reach of the men and women who build them.

And all this time that 1953 models are being prepared auto workers will have further unemployment since few 1952 models will be built.

It is time for a special session of the State Legislature to enact (aided by the still-to-be-passed Moody-Dingell Federal bill for \$60 weekly unemployment compensation) measures for increase compensation. The Michigan CIO Council has just called for passage of the Moody-Dingell bill.

In the developing auto crisis special attention must be paid to the Negro workers who are the first to be fired and are not transferred to other jobs or upgraded because of discrimination. About 47 percent of those on direct welfare relief are Negroes who have exhausted their 20 weeks unemployment compensation and are now getting an average of \$16 a week for a family of four.

CITES UNION

HARTFORD, Conn. (FP).—Superior Judge Borden ordered Local 35, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) to admit two Negro workers, Mansfield T. Tilley and Warren B. Stewart, to membership.

VIE IN POLL

DETROIT (FP).—The International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the UAW-CIO, which recently renewed their mutual non-raiding agreement, are opposing contenders at a progressive NLRB election at the Detroit Tank Arsenal.

Get New Readers for The Michigan Worker Now!

Stevenson's Foreign Policy Stand As Warlike as Gen. Eisenhower's

THE AGGRESSIVE, war-like U. S. foreign policy, which was unfolded right after V-J Day, is the foreign policy not only of Eisenhower but of Stevenson as well.

In fact, Stevenson was one of the second-string diplomats who helped formulate the program revealed in the Truman doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Japanese treaty, NATO, German rearmament and the Korean war.

As special assistant to Secretaries of State Stettinius and Byrnes, as Truman's delegate to the UN General Assembly in 1946 and 1947, Stevenson helped frame the war program.

WALL STREET, in fact, regards him as a most effective exponent of its war program. As a banker with strong family, political, financial and class ties with the most aggressive section of U. S. imperialism, Stevenson is regarded as "fully trustworthy" by the war camp.

At the same time, Stevenson has shown remarkable skill in his ability to devise and formulate war policy in "peace" terms.

His public speeches are full of allusions to collective security, the co-existence of nations, disarmament, and abhorrence of war as an instrument of international policy.

HIS is the "reasonable approach, the appearance of weighing dangers and alternatives, instead of blunt warmongering.

He will appear to many Americans as a genuine peace candidate, trying to seek a peaceful solution in what he calls "a world in ferment."

In foreshadowing his campaign with Eisenhower, the Illinois Governor in May of last year made a speech at a veterans' hospital inveighing against "the military mind," and calling for the cool and calm judgement of which only "civilian authorities" are capable.

THIS IS A MAN with a diabolical talent for double-talk, expressed in terms of such utter sincerity that it often sounds believable.

But under all the peace talk, Stevenson is a sinister advocate of Wall Street's "get tough" policy, voicing a fervent call for a crusade of aggression.

This system can live "only if the faithful are ready in the extreme of need to die for it," he told an American Legion convention in September of 1950.

"That's a somber conclusion—but ours is a somber generation."

STEVENS is an advocate of big armies and heavy armaments to back up what he calls "U.S. positions of strength."

He has given his full approval of the U. S. adventure in Korea which he says "put the American rearmament effort into high gear" and "sparked the build-up (in Western Europe) of physical defenses."

Stevenson speaks for the dominant section of U. S. imperialism, mirroring its most avaricious aims and the dilemma over the gap between its war desires and its ability to put them into effect.

HE STATED the plight of American imperialism in a speech at Northwestern University in January, 1951 in the following terms:

"America, rich, peaceful and undisciplined, finds itself face to face across the seas with an insurmountable, ruthless, conqueror, strong, cunning, and armed with an equal, if not more, deadly weapons."

tarian idea that has great appeal for the miserable masses of humanity.

"No longer is there anyone to protect us. No longer can we sow when and where we are cer-

tain to reap. There is no safe investment, no certain harvest any longer."

STEVENS has repeatedly stated that World War III is not

inevitable. But from the way he poses the choice for America, there is no peaceful alternative—only perhaps a need for delaying war until a more advantageous moment. He has summed up his foreign policy in these words:

"We must try to choose a course which minimizes the dangers of total war when we are inadequately prepared, or of losing positions we need to hold."

PROGRESSIVES DENOUNCE SPARKMAN-NIXON CHOICE, SELLOUT OF NEGROES ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE

C. B. BALDWIN, national executive secretary of the Progressive Party, condemning the sellout of the Democrats and Republicans on "civil rights," declared that the Chicago conventions of the major parties "proves conclusively" that only the Progressive Party can be counted upon to fight "for the total emancipation of the Negro people" in the 1952 election.

Baldwin said that the two-party "slap in the face to the Negro people" in the nominations of Dixiecrat Sen. Sparkman and arch-reactionary Sen. Nixon as vice-presidential candidates on the Democratic and Republican tickets, respectively, "places a historic significance on the candidacy of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass," the Progressive Party's great Negro woman leader, who is campaigning for Vice President.

His statement said: "The sellout of the two major parties on the civil rights issue is a slap in the face to the Negro people. This sellout, engineered

by the political bosses, the Dixiecrats and the 'compromise liberals' of both parties at their conventions places a historic significance on the candidacy of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, an eminent Negro leader, who is running for the vice-presidency of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket.

"While the two old parties have retreated and defaulted on civil rights, the Progressive Party has paved a new road for the total emancipation of the Negro people. The Negro people have been shaken by this betrayal at the hands of two parties which many of them believed carried hopes for them. This has occurred at a time when their fight for equality has reached a stage of militance that denies any turning back.

"The result of this betrayal—the disillusionment of Negro Republicans and Democrats, and the refusal of Negro leaders to support their own parties—was foreseen by the white politicians of both parties and the unrelenting destruction

of the hope for civil rights action revealed the unparalleled callousness of the leaders of both old parties.

"Mrs. Bass' candidacy, on the other hand, represents a new and shining light on the horizon compared to the shoddy choices for vice-president of the two old parties, the nomination of Mrs. Bass represents a new challenge in American politics. Compared to the choice of Sen. Sparkman whose anti-NEPC, anti-labor and pro-cold war record is an insult to the tradition of the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt and to the Negro people, and compared to the choice of Sen. Nixon, prime reactionary, foremost political bigot, and top red-baiter—the nomination of Mrs. Bass, more than anything else points up the real and significant difference between the two old parties and our party which stands for progress and for first-class citizenship for all.

"The vice-president is also pre-

siding officer of the Senate, historically the bottleneck for civil rights legislation. The leaders of the two old parties are fully aware that the election of Sparkman and Nixon will guarantee an even tighter bottleneck in the future.

"We will do everything in our power to carry our message to the Negro people and to all Americans because we believe that only the Progressive Party can carry the banner on which our inscribed hopes of all people who want to see this country return to the traditions of Franklin D. Roosevelt. We believe that the two old parties themselves have proven conclusively that neither one of them represent even the lesser of two evils." This is a year to end compromise with reaction and bigotry; not to make it a national policy. We feel assured that all the people of this broad land who know the dangers of a drift to reaction and to war will understand this message and support us.

The Civil Rights Record



STEVENS

THE PROOF of Adlai E. Stevenson's position on civil rights is in the pudding:

- Illinois has no fair employment practices law or program of any kind.
- Illinois has segregated schools in many parts of the state.
- Illinois has widespread discrimination in all types of public establishments — restaurants, taverns, hotels. Most notorious are the hotels in Springfield, the state capital.
- Illinois has the worst record of racist mob violence of any northern state.

These facts can all be laid at the doorstep of the man who has been Illinois' governor for the last three and a half years, elected on the promise to "enforce more vigorously the civil rights laws and an adequate fair employment practices act."

An FEPC law has not been passed in Illinois because Stevenson did not try hard enough to

get it passed. The record, in fact, shows that Stevenson never wanted it.

The entire world has echoed with the foul story of racist violence in Illinois. The story of Cicero, of Cairo, of the long chain of Chicago anti-Negro riots—these are the fruits of a conciliatory official policy toward racism.

In Cairo, Illinois, mobs burned and bombed the houses of Negroes who tried to conform to the Illinois law by sending their children to the nearest public

school. Stevenson's officials failed to take a vigorous stand against school segregation — a condition rampant in many Illinois communities.

The Illinois governor boasts about his sending national guardsmen to Cicero just a year ago in Illinois' worst outbreak of racist violence. The guards arrived, however, after four days in which the mobsters completed the job of wrecking the home of a Negro family, of burning all their belongings and of running them out of the town.

Stevenson failed to pledge the kind of protection which would make it possible for a Negro family to live in Cicero.

Behind the Broyles Bill Veto

In June, 1951, Stevenson pondered one of the toughest problems of his political career.

The legislature had passed the Broyles Bill, a fascist-like measure providing for the imprisonment for members of labor, liberal and progressive organizations.

Stevenson's problem was that

the overwhelming majority of the people of this state were demanding a veto. They had fought hard against its passage, forming a coalition of tremendous breadth and numbers, the largest movement ever united around a single issue in the history of this state.

With his reputation as a "liberal" at stake, Stevenson vetoed. Was this an act of high principle in defense of basic civil and constitutional rights? Stevenson's veto message answers this question in the negative.

Stevenson voiced fears about the way the law would be used. But his main objection was that he doubted its effectiveness.

Said Stevenson: "Legislation of this type, in Illinois and elsewhere, is the direct result of the menacing gains of Communism in Europe and Asia. But it would be unrealistic. If not naive, to assume that such legislation would be effective in combatting Communist treachery in America. Such state laws have nowhere uncovered a single case of subversive disloyalty.

"The states are not, in my judgment, equipped to deal with the threat of the world Communist movement, which inspired this bill. The federal government is the only body that can effectively deal with this threat."

MINERS KNOW STEVENSON'S LABOR POLICY

ADLAI STEVENSON does not favor the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

His comment on the most vicious anti-labor act ever passed is that "some features of the law seem to me to advance the cause of good labor relations."

In a lifetime remote from the field of labor struggles, Stevenson doesn't have much of a "labor record."

However, as Governor of Illinois, he has clashed repeatedly and violently with the coal miners of this state.

Stevenson is the son of a coal operator. One of his closest personal and political associates is Stayvesset Peabody, owner of the extensive Peabody mines, the largest mine holding in the state.

In the mine strike of 1950, Stevenson pressured the leaders of the Progressive Miners of America into calling their men back to the pits while the United Mine Workers were fighting a bitter struggle against the strikebreaking efforts of the coal operators and the government.

Two years later, the head of the Progressive Mine Workers, John Marchiondo, charged Stevenson with full responsibility for the mine disaster at West Frankfort which took 119 lives.

"If you and your inspectors had complied with the law," Marchiondo told the Governor, "this mine would have been closed and the explosion avoided."

This charge against Stevenson was even more sharply attacked by the United Mine Workers.

They pointed out that Stevenson had campaigned for Governor on a program of mine safety, on the promise that the Centralia disaster of 1947, which took 111 lives, "never happens again."

They showed that Stevenson's proposed mine code (never passed by the legislature) was inadequate, that Stevenson's Department of Mines and Minerals was shot through with corruption, that the state director of mines appointed by Stevenson was the former manager of the West Frankfort death mine.

The disaster, Illinois' worst in two decades, revealed that the coal operators were allowed by the state administration to jeopardize the lives of the miners in the name of profit.

Menhadden Fishermen Solid In Two Months of Walkout

STRIKING menhadden fishermen are holding solidly along the entire South Atlantic Coast, according to organizers of the International Fur and Leather Workers, the union to which they belong.

The 5,000 strikers, all Negroes, have been out for more than two months. But depending on the small farms many of them cultivate and the continual flow of truckloads of food from locals of their union, none starves.

A majority of the fishermen, never relying entirely on the fishing season for a living, got jobs in other fields. But they are clinging to Fishermen's Local 700 and paying their dues to keep in good standing, said William Levner, one of the organizers in the Virginia area of the union.

WHILE some 2,000 fishermen working for companies mainly quartered in Reedville, Va., is the largest contribution of menhadden fishermen, there are other centers in South Carolina, Georgia and Gulf points where the strike is reported just as effective.

Some strikebreakers the fishing companies had succeeded in re-

cruiting quit the boats in recent weeks. The drowning of Edward N. Lewis, a 19-year-old Negro youth lured by the promise of "big money," caused the entire crew of the Swan, of the Reedville Guana Co., to walk off. Several other crews walked off en masse. Many accidents among the inexperienced men recruited by the companies in other areas, have discouraged enthusiasm for strike-breaking.

THE STRIKE, meanwhile, continued at Port Monmouth, N. J., where one of the J. Howard Smith Co. fish processing plants is located. Although evicted from company houses and terrorized by local police, the 60 Negro strikers continued to picket. The IFLWU found new homes for all strikers.

At Amaganset, L. I., Lewis, Delaware and Egg Harbor, N. J., also homes of Smith processing plants, union committees were met by police, at times with drawn guns, and ordered out of town. In Lewis five IFLWU members were held in jail incommunicado. The Mayor of that town is one of the Smith family.

Progressive Slates Win in Ford Auto Union Ballotting

DEARBORN, Mich.

CANDIDATES who favor a return to democracy in their union local and an end to the administrators over Ford Local 600 won handily in the CIO United Auto Workers building elections at the Ford River Rouge plant.

Thus far, supporters of Walter Reuther, union international president, won two buildings, independents three buildings, and those slates opposed to administrators over the local's affairs won eight buildings. Independents take no position on the issue of administrators. Two buildings, Gear and Axle and Production Foundry, gave mandates to those opposing administrators over the 65,000-member local.

IN PRODUCTION FOUNDRY, incumbent building president Harold Johnson garnered only 20 percent of the vote. Topping the poll was William Johnson who will be in a runoff election with Godfrey Franklin.

In Gear and Axle, the progressive ticket headed by Alex Semion won all ten posts. The ten-man ticket issued a statement which said:

"The Reuther pro-administrator right wing ticket in our building received its worst drubbing. . .

ALEX SEMION, removed by the administrators from his elected post as chairman of Axel Building, was returned to his office in this first "test" case placed before the workers. Vince Mitchell, who campaigned vigorously in opposition to the barring of Dave Moore (Negro, vice president of Gear and Axle who was removed from office by the Reuther administrators and denied the right to run for office) from the Axel ballot, was elected vice president, while Joe Hogan was elected to the bargaining committee.

"We supported the Local 600 program for a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, Moody-Dingell (payment of \$60 weekly unemployed compensation) bill, FEPC on a city, state and national level, \$200 a month pension now, reopening of the five-year contract, and for peace."

Another victory for the progressives was the reelection of Joe Morgan as building chairman of Frame and Cold Heading Building. Mr. Morgan, a Negro unionist and civic leader, president of the Detroit Negro Labor Council, was elected with wide support of the white workers in his shop where 60 percent of the workers are whites.

N. Y. BUILDING ACTIVITY CUT 21% IN FIRST HALF OF 1952

Building construction valued at \$155 million was started in New York City during the first six months of 1952, according to preliminary figures released by Robert R. Behlow, regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This represents a decline of 21 percent from last year's building rate.

The most severe drop in local construction activity continues to be concentrated in private building. 6,400 new dwelling units, valued at \$50,000,000, were started during the first half of this year, a decline of one third in both physical volume and valuation from the first six months of 1951.

In contrast to declines in other types of construction, private non-residential building is up 11 percent from last year's rate. Private alterations, additions, and repairs

valued at \$15 million, is off 21 percent.

The decline in public building activity parallels that in private work. The total cost of public construction started thus far this year is \$61 million, a decline of 20 percent from the first half of 1951.

OLD AGE BENEFITS

WASHINGTON (FP).—Federal security reports that two-thirds of the 4½ million persons receiving old-age benefits are dependent on the payment for survival.

KAISER STEEL PACT

OAKLAND, Cal. (FP).—A 16-cent hourly wage increase is provided for 5,000 members of the United Steel workers (CIO) in a year contract with the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.

PP Doubles Signature Quota, on Maryland Ballot

With the filing of petitions containing 4,300 signatures at the office of the Secretary of State in Annapolis, the Progressive Party announced yesterday that Maryland will be among the approximately 40 states placing the presidential ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass on the ballot in November.

The number of signatures filed represents more than twice the 2,000 required by law.

Hallinan, the west coast attorney now completing a six-months contempt sentence imposed during his defense of Harry Bridges will come into Maryland for at least one appearance on his nation wide tour.

Mrs. Bass has been a prominent newspaper publisher and civic leader for more than 40 years. She is the first woman and first Negro to appear on a nation-wide presidential ticket.

Otto Yerrell and Harold Buchanan, co-chairmen of the Maryland Progressive Party, released a statement when the petitions were filed. They stated:

"We believe that our platform represents what the people of Maryland want: peace, civil rights, economic security and unimpaired civil liberties. We believe, further,

that, the calibre of the conventions of the two old parties—the forces that gained ascendancy, the atmosphere of intrigue, the trimming and hedging on platform, the nature of the candidates—dispelled any hope that the desires of the American people can be realized through such channels.

"We say, as our platform states, that the best proof of devotion to the cause of peace would be the immediate conclusion of the Korean War and the exchange of all prisoners in accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention. All else is sheer hypocrisy designed to deceive the American people, who are one in the desire for peace.

"With the end of the Korean war, the way would be paved for settlement can be, and must be, lems. And we believe that such a settlement can be, and must be, based on the existence of different social and economic systems in the world which are here to stay,

whether we like them or not. It must also be based on the recognition that peoples everywhere have the same right to effect changes as we did when our country was founded.

"To help guarantee that the Progressive Party of Maryland will be an effective instrument for political progress, we are planning a wide-open convention to be held early in September. Anyone and everyone in substantial agreement with our program of peace, freedom and security will be invited to attend our convention and make their views known. The working man, the Negro people, the small businessman and the farmer will be called to this convention to work out the local policies which conform to the best interests of all and to create an effective campaign apparatus which will carry that program to every section of Maryland.

"We feel that it is time for a real change."

FDR: THE FORGOTTEN MAN AT THE DEMOCRAT CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 3.)

Rep. Adam Powell of New York exited demonstratively, declaring that he could not support the national ticket. Others did so quietly, hoping by this method to avoid responsibility for placing a Dixiecrat on the party ticket.

The platform reflects the impotence of the liberal wing mainly its retreat on civil rights. It failed to call specifically for an FEPC with enforcement powers, and then rejected the number one demand of liberal bloc—a pledge to change the Senate rules and thus stop Dixiecrat filibustering. But the platform committee also rejected many other demands of labor, including the \$1.25 minimum wage.

IT IS BY NOW rather clear that the elimination of the "liberal" wing's influence from the party's councils was one of the main objectives of Wall Street with respect to the Democratic convention. In the GOP convention, the big financial groups made their man, Gen. Eisenhower, the party nominee.

In the Democratic convention, these same interests took steps to guarantee the nomination of Stevenson, who would be "safe" in the event the Democratic ticket won. But Stevenson, it is now obvious, was chosen for another assignment too. It was to be his job to purge the party of the "extremists," a job eagerly sought by Wall Street.

THIS OBJECTIVE was freely admitted by Sen. Russell in a press conference Friday morning. A reporter pointed out that the "liberal wing" of the party—the CIO, AFL, ADA and NAACP was resentful of the convention action in seating Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

"Oh, that's that extreme group," replied Russell. "It is my purpose to prevent that extreme group from taking over control of the party. Of course we want them in the party, but not on the leadership. They would make the Democratic Party like the Labor Party in England, or worse. Governor Stevenson would lead the Democratic Party as a progressive party but he would not permit it to be a socialist party."

LEADERS of the liberal wing

very bitter, are already pretending to be quite elated at the result of the convention. James Wechsler of ADA, editor of the New York Post, has even launched a journalistic campaign to rewrite history by presenting the nomination of Stevenson as a "coup" put over by the liberals against the opposition of the Dixiecrats.

The truth of the matter is that the combination of city bosses and Dixiecrats swung into action even before the convention met and in a few hours completely dominated the situation. The platform committee, controlled by a coalition of Stevenson and Russell forces, rejected the demands of the liberals. The credentials committee, manipulated by the same coalition, voted to seat the white supremacy delegations from Texas and Mississippi.

THE LIBERAL WING was already hoping to the power of this coalition when it elected not to fight the credentials committee report. Instead it contented itself with a meaningless rules change which was later nullified by the big guns of the convention acting on strategy outlined by Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina.

For a candidate who was "reluctantly" responding to an alleged "draft" Stevenson got very few votes on the first ballot, only 273 compared with 340 for Kefauver. But leaders of the liberal wing saw the handwriting on the wall. They knew the power of the machine and decided to get on the winning side as soon as possible.

Two of their leaders, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan, the soap and shaving cream millionaire, went to see Stevenson (or his managers—this detail is not clear). They announced they were ready to switch to Stevenson but they wanted a face-saver, something they could show their constituents as evidence of a "liberal" victory. In short they asked to have Kefauver named as Stevenson's running mate.

STEVENSON is reported to have replied that he would not accept Kefauver—that he did not regard him as a man of "good judgment or good sense." The rebuff was sharp. Humphrey and Williams returned to their delegate camps in fury. On the next ballot, Williams threw Michigan's

votes to Kefauver. Humphrey threw 17 of his state's votes to Kefauver but seven went to Stevenson.

Some labor representatives, equally angry, were issuing sharp statements. President Albert Hayes of the machinists union (650,000 members) said: "If the Democratic machine thinks they can win the election with a combination of Dixiecrat reactionaries and a quasi-liberal, they are in for a rude awakening in November."

TOM CARROLL, president of the AFL Maintenance of Way Employees said: "Stevenson is not a candidate whom the working people of our nation would vote for."

Before the third ballot could be cast, however, the liberal wing had crawled shamefaced on the bandwagon. But it was Arkansas, a Dixiecrat state, not a liberal delegation, which was first to switch votes to Stevenson and thereby started the bandwagon roll which put the Illinois governor over, Humphrey and Soany Williams, Sen. Blair Moody, Philip Murray, Averell Harriman and Estes Kefauver—they were all on board, making noises intended to convey the impression that they were actually operating the darn thing.

It was this development which made it unnecessary for the Stevenson managers to draw upon their Southern reserves, something they deliberately postponed in order to avoid revealing the close ties between Stevenson and the Dixiecrats.

THE LEADERS of the liberal wing then performed their time-honored function. But they got no thanks for it, no reward, and no face-saving except what can be conjured up out of the inkpot of Jimmy Wechsler, the New Leader editor and the ADA "strategists."

Party leaders made no bones about ignoring the liberal leaders, for, as Sporkman reportedly said, "they have nowhere to go." Sporkman and other party leaders based themselves on the fact that the liberal leaders had accepted the Truman-Dulles war program. Thus committed on this basic question, they were roved and hogtied. They had to take Stevenson, and along with Stevenson the sell-out civil rights plank as well as John Sporkman. But it is doubtful that these "liberal" leaders will be able to work in any enthusiasm among their rank-and-file followers for this ticket.

That is where the Progressive Party enters with its clear program for Negro rights, democracy, rising living standards and peace.

Facing the Facts

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON

LABOR AND THE NEGRO people in our state welcome the fight at the Democratic National Convention led by Sen. Moody, Gov. Williams, Walter Reuther, Gus Scholle and a handful of delegates from other states. The surface issue in this fight was an attempt to force the southern anti-Negro delegations to agree beforehand to support any presidential ticket nominated by the convention.

The key southern delegations took the position that if the civil rights plank in the 1948 platform was not watered down, and if a presidential candidate were nominated who stood for federal FEPC legislation, they would, as in 1948, secede and nominate their own ticket.

The Moody-Williams-Reuther forces indicated that they were fighting to guarantee a better FEPC and civil rights plank than in 1948, to include a demand to change the Senate rules on cloture which would eliminate southern filibusters and thereby guarantee the enactment of FEPC legislation, and to nominate a presidential ticket which would campaign for ad insist on federal FEPC legislation.

THE MAJOR REASON for this fight was a demagogic one. Its primary purpose was to keep labor and the Negro people tied to the Democratic Party, and thereby to the two party system. Wall Street's main aim of the two party system through which it can equally control the political and economic life of the nation, has in the past depended upon, and still does, on assuring the Democratic Party the role of the "liberal and pro-labor" party. Therefore, keeping the labor and Negro people's movements—through demagoguery and a few crumbs here and there (won through struggle)—tied to the Democratic Party is Wall Street's present assignment to that party. In this way they hope to keep the two party system intact, to stop the development of the third party movement, to hold a minimum the Progressive Party vote, and to guarantee their control over the masses.

Nevertheless, this fight has served a very important purpose. Regardless of the demagogic reasons underlying this fight, it must be welcomed and utilized by progressives. What took place on the convention floor, as a direct result of the pressure of labor and the Negro people, has raised the fight for FEPC and Negro rights to a new high. It has brought this is-

sue, and the role of the southern states' political leaders, to the attention of the entire nation as well as to the people throughout the world. It has exposed the alliance of northern capital and southern plantation owners who rely on Wall Street money, and their "compromise" on this issue.

THE Moody-Williams-Reuther forces were remiss when they failed to take the fight on the civil rights plank in the platform to the convention floor for debate. By refusing to fight them, they permitted the adoption of a watered down version of the 1948 plank. This "compromise" is a victory for the southern delegations, and will not satisfy labor and the Negro people.

By confining the issue to the so-called "loyalty pledge," they helped divert the fight from the concrete FEPC and civil rights plank. And they thereby helped the convention to nominate a "compromise" candidate (another victory for the southern delegations)—Adlai Stevenson—who is opposed to federal FEPC legislation, who is opposed to repeal of Taft-Hartley (he wants amendments), who forced his delegation to vote to seat the southern delegations without taking the "loyalty pledge" and who—because of these and many other reasons—is the candidate of the twin exploiters of labor and the Negro people, Wall Street and their southern plantation owners.

THE POWERS that be, regardless of their demagoguery about FEPC and Negro rights, are opposed to such legislation. It is through the denial of equal rights, through the imperialist and white chauvinist oppression of the Negro people that Wall Street makes a major chunk of its profits. And Wall Street will not give that up.

A tremendously high vote for the Progressive Party's presidential ticket of Mr. Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass and a similar vote for that party's candidate in Michigan, can make it impossible for the winning candidates of either major party to forget their demagogic speeches and promises. It can force them to change the cloture rule, to enact FEPC legislation, to enact other civil rights and pro-labor legislation.

Wall Street is fearful of the masses of the people. Struggles during election periods and at other times will force concessions from Big Business and their government stooges on these and other issues.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

CITY HALL: The word from City Hall is that Mayor Cobo, alling with a severe heart attack will not resume his post. Whether he will resign is a moot question. If he steps out, then Board of Commerce man and President of the City Council, Louis Miriani will break a leg running for mayor. Also Charles Edgecome, one time UAW member, now County Auditor, is being talked to by "friends" to run.

PALS: Something to see was Tough Guy Jimmy Hoffa of the AFL Teamsters Union, doing a brother act some weeks ago with Averill Harriman, the barefoot candidate for President, who tried to pass himself off as the heir to the tradition of FDR. Harriman

was endorsed by Hoffa in the name of "87,000 teamsters." Harriman while making with the words about being a friend of labor, actually backs Taft-Hartley and other anti-worker legislation.

TELL HIM: Bill Collett's in his column in "Ford Facts" recently called for the union to give consideration to the retired Ford workers spending their twilight years in of all places, Florida. Doesn't this member of the UAW know that labor and the Negro people have instituted a stay-away-from-Florida policy since the murder of NAACP secretary Harry Moore and his wife by the Ku Klux Klan.

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Anti-Negro Comic Strip Challenged!

DETROIT.—In an open letter to UAW regional director Leonard Woodcock, William Allan, editor of the Michigan Worker, registered a vigorous protest against publication of an anti-Negro, anti-labor comic strip in Western Michigan News, CIO newspaper under the jurisdiction of Woodcock. The letter follows.

Dear brother Woodcock,
I wish to register my most emphatic protest against the publication in the Western Michigan News of July 24 a CIO newspaper, of an anti-Negro and anti-union cartoon strip.

To see such a white supremacist, Dixiecrat insult of the Negro people appearing in a union paper makes one's blood boil. The employers' press no longer dares print such vile insults against the Negro people.

One of the first great contributions to extending democracy the CIO made in the 30's was to send delegations of Negro and white workers to newspaper offices to demand that anti-Negro cartoons be dropped as propaganda of the employers, designed to poison workers' minds with prejudice.

The employers, who never cease their work to split the unity of Negro and white workers, will rejoice at seeing anti-Negro comic strips in a union paper, which type of insulting drawings they were forced to drop out of their own controlled press by the demand of organized labor, Negro and white, years ago.

The Negro peoples movement in which the Negro trade unionists

are a leading part, assisted by the white workers have made many advances in the fight against discrimination.

And in the course of these struggles against discrimination, many of which UAW and CIO have led, the workers have learned many lessons and made many advances in the fight against discrimination.

They know that the unity of Negro and white workers was the unshakable foundation upon which the UAW and CIO was built. For the union hating employers to destroy the union, they must first smash the unity of Negro and white.

Therefore it's the bosses game to depict Negroes as "inferior," as this cartoon appearing in the Western Michigan News does; to depict Negroes as "uneducated," to portray them as the Dixiecrat minstrel shows do, this is the grossest form of insult that can be delivered against a proud people valiantly fighting for their rights, liberties and security denied them by a Negro hating employer class.

Such cartoons are a blow against Negro white unity, therefore they are a blow against the union. Equal rights for Negroes as the UAW-CIO fights for is being challenged by this cartoon, be-

cause the cartoon depicts Negroes as "inferior." How can the union fight to eliminate discrimination in hiring or for upgrading, for service in public places, when its official newspaper in Western Michigan insults every Negro in the labor movement and outside.

I write to you because you are the regional director of UAW-CIO and therefore responsible for what goes into this newspaper, the Western Michigan News.

I remember at the UAW Grand Rapids conference on FEPC and related questions, you very pointedly called upon the delegates present and Governor G. Mennen Williams to take action on Negro rights and to practice what they preach.

I call upon you, just as pointedly to take action to wipe out this insult to the Negro people, that appeared in the July 24 edition of the Western Michigan News. I am sure that you will conduct an immediate investigation as to who is responsible for publishing this anti-Negro, anti-labor attack and take steps accordingly to see that it is corrected and those responsible are never given the chance to do so again.

I remain, fraternally yours,
Billy Allan,
editor, Michigan Worker.

Civil Rights Congress Says: Picket Showings of Oliver Twist

By ART McPHAUL

IN THESE DAYS of government by hysteria and thought-control there are a number of dangerous signs on the horizon. One is the rise of anti-Semitism in our country. While there has been anti-Semitism in this country for many years it is taking on new meaning in this drive on the part of reaction against the people. The decisive turn was the conviction of the Rosenbergs on an espionage frameup, but there are many other facets of this campaign to whip up anti-Semitism and poison the minds of Americans against the Jewish people. One is the increasing frequency with which the anti-Semitic film Oliver Twist is being shown in theatre after theatre throughout the country.

About 4 or 5 months ago the Civil Rights Congress boycotted this film at the Cinema. Two weeks ago the CRC boycotted it at the Studio theatre on Livernois and Davidson. Even though a committee went to the manager of the theatre and pointed out the dangers in this propaganda film, he still insisted on showing it. The disturbing thing, however, is the fact that so many people fail

to understand the real danger inherent in such a film as Oliver Twist. They fail to understand that even though the book was written over 100 years ago that it is being used by reaction in this country today in their hate scheme against a minority people. They fail to understand that the prerequisite to suppressing people is to poison the minds of the many citizens in the country where the intended victims reside.

I received in the mail a couple of days ago one of the leaflets distributed during picketing of the Studio Theatre. Scribbled on the top was a red-baiting sentence. At the bottom the writer stated that there was no truth in the fact that he film was anti-Semitic. A paragraph in the leaflet that dealt

with the bombing of Jewish Synagogues and the Moore's in Florida and showing the pattern followed by the KKK was called by the writer baloney. He said there was no connection between the showing of Oliver Twist and the bombing of Jewish Synagogues in Florida.

It seems to me that this is the danger. While the writer of the note may have been prejudiced there can be little doubt that he failed to see the true connection between the anti-Semitic character of this film, the bombing of Jewish Synagogues, the lynching and disfranchisement of Negro people and the continued suppression of the working class in our country and the jailing of political party leaders.

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What the 'Stevenson Record' Shows

By CARL HIRSCH

Adlai Stevenson is not the surprise package his backers would have us believe.

A close look at his record, especially his record as Governor of Illinois, spoils all the illusions.

It becomes clear why Stevenson was chosen jointly by the financial angels of the Democratic party, the machine bosses and the relics of the Confederacy as the party's nominee for President.

★
STEVENSON is a former banker, career diplomat, cor-

poration lawyer, a blue-stock- ing aristocrat tied by social, fam- ily, political and economic bonds to America's top ruling circles, to the Southern Bourbons and to the most corrupt political machines.

His family fortune comes from copper and coal mining, newspaper publishing and large- scale farming. For five genera- tions, his family has also been deeply enmeshed in politics.

He is a protégé of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina, who chose him as his assistant in 1945 when Byrnes became Sec- retary of State. Three years lat-

er, Stevenson was chosen by the Kelly-Nash machine of Chicago to run for governor.

At that time, he was direc- tor of the Chicago National Bank which is linked with the Chase National Bank, a leading Wall Street institution. Stevenson was also a partner in the law firm of Sidley, Austin, Burgess and Harper which represents the large utility corporations in this area.

★
AS GOVERNOR, Stevenson quickly proved that his backers' confidence was justified. He ef- fectively ended the worst night- mare of Illinois' bankers and industrialists—a graduated state income tax. Illinois is still fi- nanced by the most oppressive sales tax in the nation.

He appointed a state com- merce commission which dia- bed out lavish rate increases to the utilities.

He appointed a director of mines who was for 25 years a mine company executive, the supervisor of the West Frank- fort mine in which an explosion last Christmas took 119 lives.

★
THE PARTY MACHINE hacks who were dubious about Stevenson soon found the new

governor giving them free rein. He approved the reappointment of legislative leaders who have been steeped in boodle, re- peated scandals and a lurid re- cord of organized crime and cor- ruption.

His Senate leader is William "Botchie" Connors, overlord of Chicago's Near North Side vice district. His House leader is the notorious spoilsman Rep. Paul Powell whose reaction to Steven- son's candidacy was a gleeful, "We can smell the meat a-cook- in'."

Stevenson appointed also: a director of the state welfare de- partment who has cut relief to the bone; a director of labor who was later found to have a sideline insurance business in partnership with a notorious Chicago gangster; a state direc- tor of education who supported segregation of the schools in violation of state law; a chair- man of the Chicago Transit Au- thority who helped saddle Chi- cago with the highest transit fares in America.

★
TWO YEARS after he took office, Gov. Stevenson, who has himself proved to be an artful spoils politician, declared:


"Although I have not altered my views about the waste and inefficiency of patronage sys- tems, I understand better than ever before their relationship to the continuous operation of our indispensable two-party sys- tem."

Stevenson personally killed a bill to allow for a small but much-needed increase in old age benefits. He refused to act against the strict jimcrow policy of the hotels in the state capital.

He failed to secure state com- pensation for a Negro who was freed after a 25-year false im- prisonment on charges which were shown to be a Ku Klux Klan frameup.

He personally sponsored the publication of the names of re- lief clients, ordered spying and purging of the relief rolls, re- porting later: "I think we have barely begun—we found some surprising things by chasing de- serting husbands and looking under the bed."

Much will be made in this campaign of Stevenson's "accom- plishments" in administering the state. They add up to very little in the reckoning of the workers, the Negro people, the foreign-born, the destitute, the common people of Illinois.



**ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION**

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 31

26

August 3, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Ask PP on Ballot as 'Real Alternative'

CHICAGO.—With the political conventions over, the Progressive Party of Illinois heightened its campaign to get on the ballot as "a necessity dictated by the bank- ruptcy which the two old parties exhibited in their conventions."

State Director James Wishart called for a windup period of signature canvassing both in Chicago and downstate which would assure a Progressive alterna- tive for the Illinois voters in Novem- ber.

Said Wishart:

"The Democratic convention last week marked the open seizure of power in that party by the com- bined forces of reactionary politi- cal bosses in the North with the bosses of the Dixiecrats in the South."

★
The Democratic Party is no longer even by pretense the party of Roosevelt and the forgotten man. Its nomination of Governor Adlai Stevenson, whose acceptance speech dedicated him to a per-

spective of cold war and possible hot war reaching over decades to come, marked the open rejection by the Democratic Party of any fight for labor's rights, civil rights or the welfare of the American people.

"Between a Stevenson and an Eisenhower, such newspapers as the Chicago Sun-Times, the Chicago Tribune and the column- ists of big business can find no distinction.

"The nomination of Sparkman, manager of the Russell-Dixiecrat white supremacist forces of the Democratic Convention, is an open insult to the Negro people and every decent American.

"Only a vote for the Progressive Party, only a battle to win a place for the Progressive Party on the ballot, can give the people any alternative to reaction.

"We urge an emergency, all- out effort at any sacrifice from all progressives to put our party on the ballot during the first two weeks of August."

LAUNCH PACKING CONTRACT FIGHT

CHICAGO.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers this week opened negotiations with the big packers on a contract which expires Aug. 11, raising the following main de- mands:

- A substantial wage increase.
- A union shop.
- An entirely employer-financ- ed pension, health and welfare program.
- A guaranteed annual wage.

Other UPWA demands included equal pay for equal work, elim- inating the regional and female pay differentials; an end to dis- criminatory policies; a five-day work week and time-and-a-half for Saturday work; a cost-of-living bonus.

★
THE UPWA presented these demands to the big packers stating that "the workers are prepared to see that they get them."

Union president Ralph Helstein headed a union negotiating com-

mittee which opened a series of contract talks with the big packers. It is expected that the contract fight will reach a climax as the heavy cattle and hog run begins in the yards.

★
HERE in District One, a con- ference outlined a program for uniting the workers behind the contract fight. Harold Nielsen, dis- trict director, led a membership inventory program and a series of meetings designed to "build up steam" behind the contract fight.

UPWA secretary-treasurer G. R. Hathaway stated that the negotia- tions were opening with the union convinced that "every single point we're going after can be won this year."

He explained to the workers the

purpose for a minimum annual wage as "giving the lowest paid in our union a fair standard of living and all of us a more solid basis of security."

★
CHARLES HAYES, interna- tional representative stressed "shop action" as the key to winning the contract fight. He urged the union membership to "talk it up" at lunch hours and relief periods as well as at union rallies.

In its last wage fight, the UPWA made effective use of what it called "stop-and-go" shop ac- tions, with the workers staging impromptu stoppages in plants and in departments in order to show their solidarity behind the top- level negotiations.

Gov. Stevenson: Give Us This Token Of Your Good Faith on Civil Rights

Adlai E. Stevenson
Governor's Mansion
Springfield, Illinois
Dear Sir:

We are confident that in this election, the American people are not going to be sold a pig in a poke.

We want more than hollow promises and shoddy slogans. We demand guarantees of good faith.

You have an opportunity, while you are still Governor, to clarify somewhat your record on civil rights. As you well know, that record is not good.

Democratic-minded people across this country will properly hold you responsible for the fact that Illinois is one of the few big industrial states which does not have an FEPC of any kind.

Your own party, the Democratic Party of Illinois, proposed the means whereby you could—and can—set up an FEPC through your own powers as Governor.

The party took this stand:

"The Democratic Party of Illinois is committed to the issuance of an Executive Order, by the Governor of our state, creating at once a Fair Employment Practices Commission, for immediate govern- mental action, within the framework of state employment—pending legislative action."

I am quoting here from a resolution passed by the Democratic State Convention of August, 1948. It is part of the program which you accepted wholeheartedly when you became the party's candidate for Governor in that year.

Such an Executive Order can now be drawn and needs only your signature as Governor to become effective.

We demand that you act on such a small token of your good faith. Certainly, this is a molehill next to the mountain of promises you have undertaken in accepting the platform of the recent Demo- cratic National Convention.

Very truly yours,

CARL HIRSCH, Editor Illinois Edition of The Worker.

Stevenson's Foreign Policy Stand As Warlike as Gen. Eisenhower's

THE AGGRESSIVE, war-like U. S. foreign policy, which was unfolded right after V-J Day, is the foreign policy not only of Eisenhower but of Stevenson as well.

In fact, Stevenson was one of the second-string diplomats who helped formulate the program revealed in the Truman doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Japanese treaty, NATO, German rearmament and the Korean war.

As special assistant to Secretaries of State Stettinius and Byrnes, as Truman's delegate to the UN General Assembly in 1946 and 1947, Stevenson helped frame the war program.

WALL STREET, in fact, regards him as a most effective exponent of its war program. As a banker with strong family, political, financial and class ties with the most aggressive section of U. S. imperialism, Stevenson is regarded as "fully trustworthy" by the war camp.

At the same time, Stevenson has shown remarkable skill in his ability to devise and formulate war policy in "peace" terms.

His public speeches are full of allusions to collective security, the co-existence of nations, disarmament, and abhorrence of war as an instrument of international policy.

HIS is the "reasonable approach, the appearance of weighing dangers and alternatives, instead of blunt warmongering.

He will appear to many Americans as a genuine peace candidate, trying to seek a peaceful solution in what he calls "a world in ferment."

In foreshadowing his campaign with Eisenhower, the Illinois Governor in May of last year made a speech at a veterans' hospital inveighing against "the military mind," and calling for the cool and calm judgement of which only "civilian authorities" are capable.

THIS IS A MAN with a diabolical talent for double-talk, expressed in terms of such utter sincerity that it often sounds believable.

But under all the peace talk, Stevenson is a sinister advocate of Wall Street's "get tough" policy, voicing a fervent call for a crusade of aggression.

This system can live "only if the faithful are ready in the extreme of need to die for it," he told an American Legion convention in September of 1950.

"That's a somber conclusion—but ours is a somber generation."

STEVENSON is an advocate of big armies and heavy armaments to back up what he calls "U. S. positions of strength."

He has given his full approval of the U. S. adventure in Korea which he says "put the American rearmament effort into high gear" and "sparked the build-up (in Western Europe) of physical defenses."

Stevenson speaks for the dominant section of U. S. imperialism, mirroring its most avaricious aims and the dilemma over the gap between its war desires and its ability to put them into effect.

HE STATED the plight of American imperialism in a speech at Northwestern University in January, 1951 in the following terms:

"America, rich, peaceful and undisciplined, finds itself face to face across the sea with an insurmountable, ruthless conqueror, strong, cunning and armed with the most advanced weapons of war."

itarian idea that has great appeal for the miserable masses of humanity.

"No longer is there anyone to protect us. No longer can we sow when and where we are cer-

tain to reap. There is no safe investment, no certain harvest any longer."

STEVENSON has repeatedly stated that World War III is not

inevitable. But from the way he poses the choice for America, there is no peaceful alternative—only perhaps a need for delaying war until a more advantageous moment. He has summed up his for-

eign policy in these words: "We must try to choose a course which minimizes the dangers of total war when we are inadequately prepared, or of losing positions we need to hold."

THE PERIL OF THE 'LESSER EVIL' APPROACH

THE demagogic appeal of the Stevenson candidacy is not likely to fool those who know his financial and political ties, the background of his nomination by the party in power in this crucial election.

But Stevenson, posed against Eisenhower, may appear to many voters as a genuine "lesser evil." He may be able to create confusion in the large and decisive camp of independent voters and to mislead many who favor a genuine program of peace, democracy, labor's welfare and equal rights for all minorities.

That was exactly the reason for his choice. Where Truman has outworn his promises in seven years in the White House, Stevenson begins with an almost fresh slate. Where Truman's demagoguery is tarnished, Stevenson appears as a "liberal" with a beguiling manner and a bagful of new promises.

The Illinois Governor is the "unity" candidate of his party. As such, he is, first of all, the product of its Big Business control. Secondly, he is the candidate acceptable to all major forces in the party—the big city bosses, the Dixiecrats, the labor and Negro groups entrapped within the party.

Like Eisenhower, he is considered an "independent" candidate, a candidate with the least commitments to

labor, to the Negro people and to the peace-loving people of the U. S.

This fall, he and Eisenhower have been matched for a limited duel, the rules of which have been carefully confined by Wall Street. There are set regulations about which issues are to be dealt with and how they are to be discussed.

This will be the nature of the coming political campaign—unless the people intervene. This will be a sham campaign unless a great independent people's movement can be set into action which challenges the two old parties and their candidates and forces a showdown on the main issues.

One of the prerequisites for such a movement is a clear understanding especially of the Stevenson candidacy.

While minimizing none of the dangers of Eisenhower and the Republican Party, this paper is now setting itself to the task of helping to destroy the "Stevenson myth."

There is no greater danger to the American people at this moment than the false self-assurance that "the people's choice" will be chosen through the candidacies presented by the two old parties, and that America can sit idly through this election while the peace of the world falls into the hands of the Eisenhowers or the Stevensons.

The Civil Rights Record

THE PROOF of Adlai E. Stevenson's position on civil rights is in the pudding:

• Illinois has no fair employment practices law or program of

any kind.

• Illinois has segregated schools in many parts of the state.

• Illinois has widespread discrimination in all types of public establishments—restaurants, taverns, hotels. Most notorious are the hotels in Springfield, the state capital.

• Illinois has the worst record of racist mob violence of any northern state.

These facts can all be laid at the doorstep of the man who has been Illinois' governor for the last three and a half years, elected on the promise to "enforce more vigorously the civil rights laws and an adequate fair employment practices act."

An FEPC law has not been passed in Illinois because Stevenson did not try hard enough to get it passed. The record, in fact, shows that Stevenson never wanted it.

He has stated that he believes in "voluntary" fair employment, the "gradual" approach by so-called educational means. His re-

ply to the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, which fought the FEPC fiercely in every session of legislature, was nothing but praise for this Big Business organization and what he called their "conscientious, intelligent and effective job in the educational field."

The entire world has echoed with the foul story of racist violence in Illinois. The story of Cicero, of Cairo, of the long chain of Chicago anti-Negro riots—these are the fruits of a conciliatory official policy toward racism.

In Cairo, Illinois, mobs burned and bombed the houses of Ne-

groes who tried to conform to the Illinois law by sending their children to the nearest public school. Stevenson's officials failed to take a vigorous stand against school segregation—a condition rampant in many Illinois communities.

The Illinois governor boasts about his sending national guardsmen to Cicero just a year ago in Illinois' worst outbreak of racist violence. The guards arrived, however, after four days in which the mobsters completed the job of wrecking the home of a Negro family, of burning all their belongings and of running them out of the town.

Stevenson failed to pledge the kind of protection which would make it possible for a Negro family to live in Cicero.

Behind the Broyles Bill Veto

In June, 1951, Stevenson pondered one of the toughest problems of his political career.

The legislature had passed the Broyles Bill, a fascist-like measure providing for the imprisonment for members of labor, liberal and progressive organizations.

Stevenson's problem was that

the overwhelming majority of the people of this state were demanding a veto. They had fought hard against its passage, forming a coalition of tremendous breadth and numbers, the largest movement ever united around a single issue in the history of this state.

With his reputation as a "liberal" at stake, Stevenson vetoed. Was this an act of high principle in defense of basic civil and constitutional rights? Stevenson's veto message answers this question in the negative.

Said Stevenson:

"Legislation of this type, in Illinois and elsewhere, is the direct result of the menacing gains of Communism in Europe and Asia. But it would be unrealistic, if not naive, to assume that such legislation would be effective in combating Communist treachery in America. Such state laws have nowhere uncovered a single case of subversive disloyalty."

"The states are not, in my judgment, equipped to deal with the threat of the world Communist movement to which our people are exposed."



STEVENSON

MINERS KNOW STEVENSON'S LABOR POLICY

ADLAI STEVENSON does not favor the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

His comment on the most vicious anti-labor act ever passed is that "some features of the law seem to me to advance the cause of good labor relations."

In a lifetime remote from the field of labor struggles, Stevenson doesn't have much of a "labor record."

However, as Governor of Illinois, he has clashed repeatedly and violently with the coal miners of this state.

Stevenson is the son of a coal operator. One of his closest personal and political associates is Stayvesant Peabody, owner of the extensive Peabody mines, the largest coal holdings in the state.

In the mine strike of 1950, Stevenson pressured the leaders of the Progressive Miners of America into calling their men back to the pits while the United Mine Workers were fighting a bitter struggle against the strikebreaking efforts of the coal operators and the government.

Two years later, the head of the Progressive Mine Workers, John Marchiondo, charged Stevenson with full responsibility for the mine disaster at West Frankfort which took 119 lives.

"If you and your inspectors had complied with the law," Marchiondo told the Governor, "this mine would have been closed and the explosion avoided."

This charge against Stevenson was even more sharply voiced by

the United Mine Workers.

They pointed out that Stevenson had campaigned for Governor on a program of mine safety, on the promise that the Centralia disaster of 1947, which took 111 lives, "never happens again."

They showed that Stevenson's proposed mine code (never passed by the legislature) was inadequate, that Stevenson's Department of Mines and Minerals was shot through with corruption, that the state director of mines appointed by Stevenson was the former manager of the West Frankfort death mine.

The disaster, Illinois' worst in two decades, revealed that the coal operators were allowed by the state administration to jeopardize the lives of the miners in the name of profit.

Menhaden Fishermen Solid In Two Months of Walkout

STRIKING menhaden fishermen are holding solidly along the entire South Atlantic Coast, according to organizers of the International Fur and Leather Workers, the union to which they belong.

The 5,000 strikers, all Negroes, have been out for more than two months. But depending on the small farms many of them cultivate and the continual flow of truckloads of food from locals of their union, none starves.

A majority of the fishermen, never relying entirely on the fishing season for a living, got jobs in other fields. But they are clinging to Fishermen's Local 700 and paying their dues to keep in good standing, said William Levner, one of the organizers in the Virginia area of the union.

While some 2,000 fishermen working for companies mainly quartered in Reedville, Va., is the largest contribution of menhaden fishermen, there are other centers in South Carolina, Georgia and Gulf points where the strike is reported just as effective.

Some strikebreakers the fishing companies had succeeded in re-

cruiting quit the boats in recent weeks. The drowning of Edward N. Lewis, a 19-year-old Negro youth lured by the promise of "big money," caused the entire crew of the Swan, of the Reedville Guana Co., to walk off. Several other crews walked off en masse. Many accidents among the inexperienced men recruited by the companies in other areas, have discouraged enthusiasm for strike-breaking.

THE STRIKE, meanwhile, continued at Port Monmouth, N. J., where one of the J. Howard Smith Co. fish processing plants is located. Although evicted from company houses and terrorized by local police, the 80 Negro strikers continued to picket. The IFLWU found new homes for all strikers.

At Amaganset, L. I., Lewis, Delaware and Egg Harbor, N. J., also homes of Smith processing plants, union committees were met by police, at times with drawn guns, and ordered out of town. In Lewis five IFLWU members were held in jail incommunicado. The Mayor of that town is one of the Smith family.

Progressive Slates Win in Ford Auto Union Ballotting

DEARBORN, Mich.

CANDIDATES who favor a return to democracy in their union local and an end to the administrators over Ford Local 600 won handily in the CIO United Auto Workers building elections at the Ford River Rouge plant.

Thus far, supporters of Walter Reuther, union international president, won two buildings, independents three buildings, and those slates opposed to administrators over the local's affairs won eight buildings. Independents take no position on the issue of administrators. Two buildings, Gear and Axle and Production Foundry, gave mandates to those opposing administrators over the 85,000-member local.

IN PRODUCTION FOUNDRY, incumbent building president Harold Johnson garnered only 20 percent of the vote. Topping the poll was William Johnson who will be in a runoff election with Godfrey Franklin.

In Gear and Axle, the progressive ticket headed by Alex Semion won all ten posts. The ten-man ticket issued a statement which said:

"The Reuther pro-administrator right wing ticket in our building received its worst drubbing. . .

ALEX SEMION, removed by the administrators from his elected post as chairman of Axel Building, was returned to his office in this first 'test' case placed before the workers. Vince Mitchell, who campaigned vigorously in opposition to the barring of Dave Moore (Negro, vice president of Gear and Axle who was removed from office by the Reuther administrators and denied the right to run for office) from the Axel ballot, was elected vice president, while Joe Hogan was elected to the bargaining committee.

"We supported the Local 600 program for a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, Moody-Dingell (payment of \$60 weekly unemployed compensation) bill, FEPC on a city, state and national level, \$200 a month pension now, reopening of the five-year contract, and for peace."

Another victory for the progressives was the reelection of Joe Morgan as building chairman of Frame and Cold Heading Building. Mr. Morgan, a Negro unionist and civic leader, president of the Detroit Negro Labor Council, was elected with wide support of the white workers in his shop where 60 percent of the workers are whites.

N. Y. BUILDING ACTIVITY CUT 21% IN FIRST HALF OF 1952

Building construction valued at \$155 million was started in New York City during the first six months of 1952, according to preliminary figures released by Robert R. Behlow, regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This represents a decline of 21 percent from last year's building rate.

The most severe drop in local construction activity continues to be concentrated in private building. 6,400 new dwelling units, valued at \$50,000,000, were started during the first half of this year, a decline of one third in both physical volume and valuation from the first six months of 1951.

In contrast to declines in other types of construction, private non-residential building is up 11 percent from last year's rate. Private non-residential building, including hotels, restaurants, and repairs,

valued at \$15 million, is off 21 percent.

The decline in public building activity parallels that in private work. The total cost of public construction started thus far this year is \$61 million, a decline of 20 percent from the first half of 1951.

OLD AGE BENEFITS

WASHINGTON (FP).—Federal security reports that two-thirds of the 4½ million persons receiving old-age benefits are dependent on the payment for survival.

KAISER STEEL PACT

OAKLAND, Cal. (FP).—A 16-cent hourly wage increase is provided for 5,000 members of the United Steel Workers (CIO) in a new contract with the Kaiser Steel Corp. The pact also provides for a 10-cent increase in the cost of living allowance.

PP Doubles Signature Quota, on Maryland Ballot

With the filing of petitions containing 4,300 signatures at the office of the Secretary of State in Annapolis, the Progressive Party announced yesterday that Maryland will be among the approximately 40 states placing the presidential ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass on the ballot in November.

The number of signatures filed represents more than twice the 2,000 required by law.

Hallinan, the west coast attorney now completing a six-months contempt sentence imposed during his defense of Harry Bridges will come into Maryland for at least one appearance on his national wide tour.

Mrs. Bass has been a prominent newspaper publisher and civic leader for more than 40 years. She is the first woman and first Negro to appear on a nation-wide presidential ticket.

Otto Yerrell and Harold Buchman, co-chairmen of the Maryland Progressive Party, released a statement when the petitions were filed. They stated:

"We believe that our platform represents what the people of Maryland want: peace, civil rights, economic security and unimpaired civil liberties. We believe, further,

that, the calibre of the conventions of the two old parties—the forces that gained ascendancy, the atmosphere of intrigue, the trimming and hedging on platform, the nature of the candidates—dispelled any hope that the desires of the American people can be realized through such channels.

"We say, as our platform states, that the best proof of devotion to the cause of peace would be the immediate conclusion of the Korean War and the exchange of all prisoners in accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention. All else is sheer hypocrisy designed to deceive the American people, who are one in the desire for peace.

"With the end of the Korean war, the way would be paved for settlement can be, and must be, lems. And we believe that such a settlement can be, and must be, based on the existence of different social and economic systems in the world which are here to stay,

whether we like them or not. It must also be based on the recognition that peoples everywhere have the same right to effect changes as we did when our country was founded.

"To help guarantee that the Progressive Party of Maryland will be an effective instrument for political progress, we are planning a wide-open convention to be held early in September. Anyone and everyone in substantial agreement with our program of peace, freedom and security will be invited to attend our convention and make their views known. The working man, the Negro people, the small businessman and the farmer will be called to this convention to work out the local policies which conform to the best interests of all and to create an effective campaign apparatus which will carry that program to every section of Maryland.

"We feel that it is time for a real change."

FDR: THE FORGOTTEN MAN AT THE DEMOCRAT CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 3.)

Rep. Adam Powell of New York exited demonstratively, declaring that he could not support the national ticket. Others did so quietly, hoping by this method to avoid responsibility for placing a Dixiecrat on the party ticket.

The platform reflects the impotence of the liberal wing mainly its retreat on civil rights. It failed to call specifically for an FEPC with enforcement powers, and then rejected the number one demand of liberal bloc—a pledge to change the Senate rules and thus stop Dixiecrat filibustering. But the platform committee also rejected many other demands of labor, including the \$1.25 minimum wage.

IT IS BY NOW rather clear that the elimination of the "liberal" wing's influence from the party's councils was one of the main objectives of Wall Street with respect to the Democratic convention. In the GOP convention, the big financial groups made their man, Gen. Eisenhower, the party nominee.

In the Democratic convention, these same interests took steps to guarantee the nomination of Stevenson, who would be "safe" in the event the Democratic ticket won. But Stevenson, it is now obvious, was chosen for another assignment too. It was to be his job to purge the party of the "extremists," a job eagerly sought by Wall Street.

THIS OBJECTIVE was freely admitted by Sen. Russell in a press conference Friday morning. A reporter pointed out that the "liberal wing" of the party—the CIO, AFL, ADA and NAACP was resentful of the convention action in seating Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

"Oh, that's that extreme group," replied Russell. "It is my purpose to prevent that extreme group from taking over control of the party. Of course we want them in the party, but not on the leadership. They would make the Democratic Party like the Labor Party in England, or worse. Governor Stevenson would lead the Democratic Party as a progressive party but he would not permit it to be a socialist party."

LEADERS of the liberal wing, however, are already pretending to be quite elated at the result of the convention. James Wechsler of ADA, editor of the New York Post, has even launched a journalistic campaign to rewrite history by presenting the nomination of Stevenson as a "coup" put over by the liberals against the opposition of the Dixiecrats.

The truth of the matter is that the combination of city bosses and Dixiecrats swung into action even before the convention met and in a few hours completely dominated the situation. The platform committee, controlled by a coalition of Stevenson and Russell forces, rejected the demands of the liberals. The credentials committee, manipulated by the same coalition, voted to seat the white supremacy delegations from Texas and Mississippi.

THE LIBERAL WING was already bowing to the power of this coalition when it elected not to fight the credentials committee report. Instead it contented itself with a meaningless rules change which was later nullified by the big guns of the convention acting on strategy outlined by Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina.

For a candidate who was "reluctantly" responding to an alleged "draft" Stevenson got very few votes on the first ballot, only 273 compared with 340 for Kefauver. But leaders of the liberal wing saw the handwriting on the wall. They knew the power of the machine and decided to get on the winning side as soon as possible.

Two of their leaders, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan, the soap and shaving cream millionaire, went to see Stevenson (or his managers—this detail is not clear). They announced they were ready to switch to Stevenson but they wanted a face-saver, something they could show their constituents as evidence of a "liberal" victory. In short they asked to have Kefauver named as Stevenson's running mate.

STEVENSON is reported to have replied that he would not accept Kefauver—that he did not regard him as a man of "good judgment or good sense." The rebuff was sharp. Humphrey and Williams returned to their deplorable homes in Maine. On the next ballot, however, Kefauver was elected.

votes to Kefauver. Humphrey threw 17 of his state's votes to Kefauver but seven went to Stevenson.

Some labor representatives, equally angry, were issuing sharp statements. President Albert Hayes of the machinists union (850,000 members) said: "If the Democratic machine thinks they can win the election with a combination of Dixiecrat reactionaries and a quasi-liberal, they are in for a rude awakening in November."

TOM CARROLL, president of the AFL Maintenance of Way Employees said: "Stevenson is not a candidate whom the working people of our nation would vote for."

Before the third ballot could be cast, however, the liberal wing had crawled shamefaced on the bandwagon. But it was Arkansas, a Dixiecrat state, not a liberal delegation, which was first to switch votes to Stevenson and thereby started the bandwagon roll which put the Illinois governor over, Humphrey and Soapy Williams, Sen. Blair Moody, Philip Murray, Averell Harriman and Estes Kefauver—they were all on board, making noises intended to convey the impression that they were actually operating the darn thing.

It was this development which made it unnecessary for the Stevenson managers to draw upon their Southern reserves, something they deliberately postponed in order to avoid revealing the close tie between Stevenson and the Dixiecrats.

THE LEADERS of the liberal wing thus performed their time-honored function. But they got no thanks for it, no reward, and no face-saving except what can be conjured up out of the inkpot of Jimmy Wechsler, the New Leader editor and the ADA "strategist."

Party leaders made no bones about ignoring the liberal leaders, for, as Sparkman reportedly said, "they have nowhere to go." Sparkman and other party leaders based themselves on the fact that the liberal leaders had accepted the Truman-Dulles war program. Thus committed on this basic question, they were roned and hogtied. They had to take Stevenson, and along with Stevenson the sell-out civil rights plans as well as John Sparkman. But it is doubtful that these "liberal" leaders will be able to work in any enthusiasm among their rank and file followers for this ticket.

That is where the Progressive Party enters with its clear program of peace, civil rights, democracy, rising living standards and peace.

Tenants Warn Council: 'Don't End Controls'

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—The people's mandate for continued rent controls cut through the howls of frenzied real estate lobbyists in City Council chambers this week as spokesmen for hundreds of thousands of Chicago tenants voiced their condemnation of decontrol before the Council's housing committee.

In the tense atmosphere of Council galleries packed with landlords and tenants, the wails of the rent profiteers crying "poverty" stood out in hollow hypocrisy as rank and file citizens arose to describe the suffering which rent gouging and the housing shortage have inflicted on people of this city.

Speaking on behalf of the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council, Mrs. Constance Matthews of 1230 South Springfield Ave., related typical cases brought to her organization's attention in recent months, in which landlords, authorized to decontrol their apartments had multiplied rents by 300 percent.

ASK YOURSELVES, gentlemen of the City Council, Mrs. Matthews demanded, "how will the tenants of Chicago, and the Negro people in particular, survive, if this becomes the pattern everywhere should controls go out?"

Demanding that the City Council act "to blast away the bottle-necks that have kept this desperate situation with us so long," Ellsworth M. Smith, secretary of the Greater Chicago Industrial Union Council CIO, declared: "We are here fighting for rent control because of the housing shortage... the solution is an adequate supply of housing and nothing else will do."

Dramatic refutation of real estate claims that tenants can afford higher rents came from Joseph Meegan, president of the Back of the Yards Council on Chicago's Southwest side, home of thousands of packinghouse workers.

STATING that he appeared in behalf of the 185 local organizations affiliated with the Council, he asserted: "The average income of workers in our area is less than \$45 a week. Permit decontrol, and you will throw our community into chaos."

The community leader evoked howls of anger from landlords at the hearing when he reminded them: "Back in August of 1940, when prices ceilings were removed from beef, it rose from 53 cents to \$1.68 in one day. We have no reason to believe that landlords will act differently with the price of rent."

RECOGNIZING the special problems of small property owners, numbers of whom were present to demand the end of controls James Wishart, director of the Progressive Party of Illinois, told the hearing:

"We cannot believe that the problems of these people can be solved by the chase of inflation and deflation which would follow lifting of controls."

Wishart called for "tax relief, eased credit facilities, and an end to the toll which civic corruption takes from the small property owner."

SINGING out the added burden which decontrol would place on the Negro people of this city, the PP leader declared:

"The two political parties whose national platforms give words to the civil rights of Negroes and other minorities throughout the nation should also show concern for their living rights. Kid words of hope for abstract rights for the future cannot ring of conviction

to a people suffering the killing misery of ghetto housing today and tomorrow."

With the Council as a whole slated to act on the housing committee's recommendations, tenants were urged to concentrate on their own aldermen to guarantee their votes for extension of controls, without further blanket rent increases.

PLAN 'FREE BEN DAVIS' RALLY AT WASHINGTON PARK AUG. 30-31

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Amnesty Committee has announced that Aug. 30-31 will be dedicated to "Free Ben Davis" in a two-day



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Steve Nelson Asks Chicagoans To Help Smash 20-Year Frameup

CHICAGO. — From Allegheny County Jail, anti-fascist leader Steve Nelson pleaded for the formation of a Chicago committee which would undertake to break the frameup which resulted in his 20-year prison sentence.

Nelson wrote to Syd Harris, a Chicagoan who fought at Nelson's side when they were members of the anti-fascist 15th International Brigade in Spain.

"I am confident that we could break this vicious frameup," Nelson wrote, "But I don't expect things will take place by themselves."

"History is on the side of those who shape it. Now is the time to

Charge IH Fails to Bargain

CHICAGO.—International Harvester Company was charged this week with "a blanket refusal to bargain in good faith" by Gerald Fielde, director of the UE's National Harvester Conference Board, as talks between the company and union were recessed.

Fielde said negotiations would resume when the Harvester plants represented by the union and now on layoff are back in production.

"International Harvester is no longer even pretending to engage in collective bargaining," Fielde said. "Every single proposal put forward by the union—no matter how small nor how lacking in cost to the company—has been met by a flat 'no' from the company."

The union represents 30,000 International Harvester workers in 16 local unions, and has been in negotiations since May 14 over wage and contract demands. The contract between the parties expires on Aug. 20.

move. I hope I can count on 50 people in Chicago to start things going."

Nelson asked for letters from Chicago friends, "even though they will not get me out of jail, and I am not ready to spend the rest of my life here."

Harris said he was busy organizing a "Free Steve Nelson" Committee and urged that those interested to get in touch with him through the Civil Rights Congress, 6 E. Lake St.



STEVE NELSON

Now Showing in Chicago
The Great Glinka
Plus: The incomparable Anna Magnani in the classic drama "THE BANDIT"
at the Air Cooled
CINEMA ANNEX
2310 W. MADISON NEAR KEDZIE



THE ORCHESTRA of the Glinka estate awaits word of young Glinka's arrival so that they may hail his entry into the world with music. Scene from "The Great Glinka," now showing at the air-cooled Cinema Annex Theatre, Madison and Kedzie, in Chicago.

MAYOR HIDES FROM PROTEST GROUP ON MOB VIOLENCE

CHICAGO.—Mayor Martin H. Kennelly, whose real estate friends usually find him "in" when they call at City Hall, was "out" three times this week to a delegation of South Siders seeking his help in their fight on mob violence.

The Mayor's secretary, Robert Ryan, blocked a delegation of seven from the Washington Park Forum who attempted to keep their appointment with the Mayor last Monday.

The delegation came to present Kennelly with petitions signed by 2,000 asking him to "cause the

arrest and conviction" of those responsible for wrecking a building bought by a Negro woman recently.

The two-story structure at 4454 S. Union Avenue was virtually destroyed by a mob of 4,000 on July 1 while workmen were decorating it in preparation for occupancy by a Negro family.

"His refusal to see us puts the Mayor squarely on the side of the mobsters," declared Walter Draine, leader of the delegation. "We ask the people to protest this action. We shall keep coming back to City Hall as long as it takes—in order to secure our right as taxpayers to consult with the Mayor."

CFL Asks Civil Rights Laws

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Federation of Labor was on record this week for a legislative program "to guarantee equal rights to live and work without fear of discrimination on account of race, creed or color."

The CFL executive board called for a federal FEPC with power of enforcement, and for anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation.

The resolution on civil rights was presented to the CFL by James M. Kemp, Building Service Local 189, George Bynum, Barbers Local 939; Herman Washington, Electrical Workers Local 134, P. T. Townsend, General Service Employees Local 73, and Theodore Callion, Painters Local 1332.

protest action in Washington Park. There will be two full days of concerted activity "to arouse the citizens of the South Side to protest against those who want to make us believe that fighting for the rights of workers, for world peace for full citizenship for the Negro people is subversive."

The committee declared: "The people must be made to understand clearly that the jailing of Ben Davis symbolizes what the wormongers and lynchers have planned for all who speak out for peace and civil liberties."

"Best proof of that can be found in the fact that concentration camps are now being built to jail these people."

The Washington Park affair will include a mass meeting, cultural and sports activity, as well as the registration in many forms of a demand for the amnesty of Davis, a former New York City Councilman now in Terre Haute federal penitentiary.

Davis is one of the Communist leaders sent to prison under the Smith Act. His reaction to his conviction was, "It will prevent me from doing a lot of important work."

The Amnesty Committee said: "We must open the prison doors so that this militant Negro leader of the working class can again take his rightful place in the struggle for world peace and human dignity."

The committee is headed by Bill Jackson, 3856 South Parkway.

More Jobless in Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A report on Illinois employment covering the period prior to the steel strike, showed an additional 16,500 workers jobless.

The Illinois State Employment Service showed that the largest layoffs took place in the petroleum and coal mining industries.

Send money with copy

DISPLAY ADS:

1 inch	\$3.60 per inch
6 inch	2.30 per inch
13 inch	2.33 per inch
26 inch	1.87 per inch

Special rates for 2 or more insertions

Free listing in "What's On" with Display Ads

NOW showing at the Cinema Annex Theatre, Kedzie and Madison: "The Great Glinka," also Anna Magnani in "The Bandit."

GREET Irwin Franklin, war-hysteria victim, upon his release from prison. Reception Aug. 16 at 8 p.m., Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 North Leavitt St. Sponsored by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Contribution \$1.50—includes refreshments and entertainment.

HEAR the facts about the Rosenberg Case: Public meeting, Sat., Aug. 15, 8 p.m., at Curtis Hall, Fine Arts Building, 410 S. Michigan. Admission 75 cents. Auspices: Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

DR. JOHN A. KINGSBURY speaks on "What I Saw in China and Russia," Friday evening, Aug. 15, 8 p.m. at Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Donation \$1. Auspices: Chicago Council for American-Soviet Friendship.

Public Meeting
'What I Saw in China & Russia'
Address by
DR. JOHN A. KINGSBURY
JUST RETURNED FROM
BERLIN, PEKING,
MOSCOW
Also: the new Quaker Peace
Movie: "Time for Greatness"
Fri., Aug. 15-8 p.m.
At the cool
CHOPIN CENTER
1547 NORTH LEAVITT
(near North Ave.)
DONATION \$1.00
Ausp.: Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship

Fight to Free Nelson on Bail Grows, Urge Protests to Pittsburgh D. A.

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

Vol. XVII, No. 31 August 3, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Baptist Ministers Back Fight For Philadelphia Negro Judges

PHILADELPHIA.—The growing movement for the immediate appointment of Negroes to judgeships has won support of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and vicinity. This organization, representing tens of thousands of communicants, has addressed a letter to the Judiciary Committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association urging it endorse a Negro judge.

The action came as a number of committees embracing prominent Negro professionals, businessmen, both Republicans and Democrats, are pressing for appointments of Negroes by Gov. John Fine to several Municipal Court and magistrate vacancies and by President Truman to three Federal Court vacancies.

ONE GROUP is pressing for the elevation of Municipal Court Judge Herbert Miller, a Republican to a Common Pleas Court vacancy. Another group of Democratic leaders is urging James Finnegan, chairman of the Demo-

cratic City Committee to endorse to President Truman two Negro attorneys for appointment of one as a U. S. District Judge for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Guy Bard, candidate for U. S. Senator.

The two attorneys recommended are Walter A. Gay and Raymond Pace Alexander.

In an editorial, the Philadelphia Tribune says: "There are 21 Court of Common Pleas judges. The Negro is the only major religious or racial group not represented. . . . In fact, of the 40 judges in courts of record in Philadelphia, only one is a Negro. Since the Negroes constitute about 15 percent of the population, justice demands that at least four should be Negroes."

"NEVER before has the issue of Negro representation been as vital as it is in 1952," Tillman Ogilby, associate Progressive Party director, said in a radio broadcast last Friday which was devoted entirely to the question of electing Negroes to office, on a non-partisan basis. "In submitting the names of

PHILADELPHIA.—The campaign to free Steve Nelson on bail was brought to 1,000 liberal, labor, civic, church and Negro leaders in this area last week. They were reached with a reprint of a detailed article in the New York Compass by I. F. Stone exposing Nelson's 20-year sentence as "the worst episode of our current witchhunt."

The Compass article was distributed by the Pennsylvania Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Six. With it was an appeal to write District Attorney James Malone, Court House, Pittsburgh, urging him to favor granting bail to Nelson.

Meanwhile it was learned that several of the top liberal spokesmen in the area have assured Nelson that they will come out publicly in support of his bail appeal, which is now before the State Supreme Court.

Judge James Montgomery, in



I. F. STONE

sentencing Nelson to 20 years and costs, refused to continue his \$10,000 bail pending the appeal for a new trial.

MEMBERS OF the Pittsburgh Six Committee, who have been visiting civic leaders, report considerable concern is being shown at the savage sentence meted out to Nelson, and the danger to all liberals in the use of the old

"sedition" act to silence any criticism of governmental policies in the state.

"The people I have visited," Harold Spencer, Pittsburgh Committee secretary, said, "want to know the facts about the Nelson trial, the indictment, and the sedition act. Material on these subjects is available at our committee office, 205 Hardt Building, Broad and Columbia Sts., Philadelphia."

IN HIS ARTICLE summarizing the Nelson case, I. F. Stone writes:

"It would be difficult to find a more dangerously vague sedition statute or a more dangerously vague indictment. . . .

"The statute, passed during the Red scare after World War I, makes criminal any 'writing' or 'utterance' which may bring the government of the United States or of Pennsylvania into hatred or contempt. This is broad enough to cover many of the speeches and editorials during the recent Republican convention in Chicago. . . .

"The indictment might as well have read 'did incite and encourage Whatchamaycall'im to commit Whatdoyoucallit.'"

'Free Nelson' Edition Aug. 10

NEXT WEEK'S Pennsylvania Worker will be a special Steve Nelson edition. The magazine will feature articles on the life of Steve Nelson. In addition there will be a national news story summarizing his frameup, and the latest developments in the fight to free him from his 20-year sentence.

The Pennsylvania pages will feature special material on the new meaning to labor and all Pennsylvanians of the old State Sedition Act as applied in 1952, the movement to annul it through developing the Free Nelson cam-

paign.

MILLIONS of Pennsylvanians know Nelson's name only through lurid and distorted stories in the capitalist press. This special edition will be read by many who want the true Nelson story.

Order extra copies of this Aug. 10 edition for distribution in your area, or for mailing to local labor, liberal, church and Negro personalities.

The Pennsylvania Worker, Box 5544, Kingessing Station, Phila. 43.

Progressive Broadcast Gives Stand on Negro Representation

BROADCASTING OVER the Progressive Party "Peacemakers on the Air" program last week, Tillman Ogilby, associate director, summarized the Progressive's position on Negro representation:

"In both Democratic and Republican parties the leading contenders for office are states' right opponents of civil rights. This means that the Negro people can hope for no protective civil rights legislation from the leaders of these two old parties. Nor will they be fooled by more demagogic promises as in '48.

"It is now quite clear that two parties dedicated to war-like policies and to support of colonialism abroad cannot and will not support the fight for freedom of the Negro people at home.

"Southern regional offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting at Atlanta in April of this year, declared that no candidates for President offered by the two old parties has shown any genuine concern for civil rights.

"In recognition of this fact, we intend to intensify the fight for civil rights on our two lines. First, we will rally support of the

only candidates who do show concern for civil rights and a peaceful world—Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass on the Progressive Party ticket.

"Second, we will help elect Negro candidates to all levels of public office in the Congress and State and city legislatures—to the courts and urge appointments to high office. These two fights are intimately connected.

"THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY in nominating Mrs. Charlotta Bass, outstanding Negro editor, for the Vice Presidency to run with Vincent Hallinan has taken an historic step forward in advancing the cause of Negro representation.

"At the same time, our Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office will operate on a non-partisan basis to secure real representation for the Negro people.

"It is more than a little shocking that the 15 million Negro people in America are represented in Congress by exactly two Congressmen, that the Negro is systematically deprived of the right to vote in the South, that Negroes are forced by corrupt political machines in the North to vote for only white

(Continued on Page 8)

Hundreds in UE Shops Win Raises Despite Raiders, Un-Americans

PHILADELPHIA.—Hundreds of workers in shops represented by Local 155, United Electrical Workers (Independent), have won substantial wage raises in the past two months, despite raiding attempts by the CIO Electrical Workers and the disruptive activities of the House Un-American Committee.

The union's official publication, "The Square Dealer," reports package increases ranging from 11 to 14 cents as well as other improvements in a number of metal processing shops, including: North Brothers, H. Brinton Co., Penn Industrial Instrument, Jacquard, U.S. Metallic Packing Co., Fox Products Co., Globe Fabricated Products and American Insulator.

In addition 550 tool and die shop workers have won improved health and insurance benefits paid by the employers.

REPORTS OF THE economic gains made by the local came as the IUE-CIO was defeated in a major raiding effort at the H. H. Eby Co., where workers voted 156 to 127 to remain within Local 155.

In addition, "The Square Dealer" reported 100 percent support of Local 155 was voted by representatives of Tool and Die Shops employing 725 workers. Among

this group were several charter members of the local and workers from the original shops where the local had its beginning in the 30s.

MEANWHILE, the local trial committee voted to expel eight secessionist leaders; Thomas De-

laney, Samuel DiMaria, Phoebe Montero, Deatur Garret, Leo Flynn, John Rose, Augustine Giondi and Frank Greenwood.

They were expelled on the grounds of "insubordination, dual unionism, secession and conduct unbecoming a union member."

PTC Tries a New Gimmick In Effort to Raise Fares

PHILADELPHIA.—Unabashed at the continual exposure of its financial structure which reveals that millions of dollars paid by trolley-riders is being siphoned off for the benefit of a handful of bankers and wealthy Main Line families, the Philadelphia Transportation Co. has come up with a new gimmick to make its plea for another fare rise look good.

It is a "voluntary" pay cut accepted by 300 supervisors and management employees to help the "poor" company out of its financial crisis.

In addition, the company is planning to lay off 400 to 500 maintenance workers for "economy's sake," and at the same time hit the car riders with curtailed service on Sundays.

CIO Transport Local 234, however, charged through president Paul O'Rourke that this "economy" program actually is an "effort to sabotage the forthcoming negotiations for a new contract between the union and management."

PTC workers report that the company's speedup program on the transit lines and in the bays and garages continues unabated. The speedup would become even worse when the proposed layoffs take place, they feel.

The Pennsylvania Worker more than five years ago, and more recently the City of Philadelphia, revealed that PTC income is being drained off by a few bondholders who receive the lion's share of PTC monies.

Stevenson's Foreign Policy Stand As Warlike as Gen. Eisenhower's

THE AGGRESSIVE, war-like U. S. foreign policy, which was unfolded right after V-J Day, is the foreign policy not only of Eisenhower but of Stevenson as well.

In fact, Stevenson was one of the second-string diplomats who helped formulate the program revealed in the Truman doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Japanese treaty, NATO, German rearmament and the Korean war.

As special assistant to Secretaries of State Stettinius and Byrnes, as Truman's delegate to the UN General Assembly in 1946 and 1947, Stevenson helped frame the war program.

WALL STREET, in fact, regards him as a most effective exponent of its war program. As a banker with strong family, political, financial and class ties with the most aggressive section of U. S. imperialism, Stevenson is regarded as "fully trustworthy" by the war camp.

At the same time, Stevenson has shown remarkable skill in his ability to devise and formulate war policy in "peace" terms.

His public speeches are full of allusions to collective security, the co-existence of nations, disarmament, and abhorrence of war as an instrument of international policy.

HIS is the "reasonable approach, the appearance of weighing dangers and alternatives, instead of blunt warmongering.

He will appear to many Americans as a genuine peace candidate, trying to seek a peaceful solution in what he calls "a world in ferment."

In foreshadowing his campaign with Eisenhower, the Illinois Governor in May of last year made a speech at a veterans' hospital inveighing against "the military mind," and calling for the cool and calm judgement of which only "civilian authorities" are capable.

THIS IS A MAN with a diabolical talent for double-talk, expressed in terms of such utter sincerity that it often sounds believable.

But under all the peace talk, Stevenson is a sinister advocate of Wall Street's "get tough" policy, voicing a fervent call for a crusade of aggression.

This system can live "only if the faithful are ready in the extreme of need to die for it," he told an American Legion convention in September of 1950.

"That's a somber conclusion—but ours is a somber generation."

STEVENSON is an advocate of big armies and heavy armaments to back up what he calls "U. S. positions of strength."

He has given his full approval of the U. S. adventure in Korea which he says "put the American rearmament effort into high gear" and "sparked the build-up (in Western Europe) of physical defenses."

Stevenson speaks for the dominant section of U. S. imperialism, mirroring its most avaricious aims and the dilemma over the gap between its war desires and its ability to put them into effect.

HE STATED the plight of American imperialism in a speech at Northwestern University in January, 1951 in the following terms:

"America, rich, peaceful and undisciplined, finds itself face to face across the sea with an insatiable, ruthless, conquering strength, cunning and armed with an overwhelming armament."

tarian idea that has great appeal for the miserable masses of humanity.

"No longer is there anyone to protect us. No longer can we sow when and where we are cer-

tain to reap. There is no safe investment, no certain harvest any longer."

STEVENSON has repeatedly stated that World War III is not

inevitable. But from the way he poses the choice for America, there is no peaceful alternative—only perhaps a need for delaying war until a more advantageous moment. He has summed up his for-

eign policy in these words:

"We must try to choose a course which minimizes the dangers of total war when we are inadequately prepared, or of losing positions we need to hold."

PROGRESSIVES DENOUNCE SPARKMAN-NIXON CHOICE, SELLOUT OF NEGROES ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE

C. B. BALDWIN, national executive secretary of the Progressive Party, condemning the sellout of the Democrats and Republicans on "civil rights," declared that the Chicago conventions of the major parties "proves conclusively" that only the Progressive Party can be counted upon to fight "for the total emancipation of the Negro people" in the 1952 election.

Baldwin said that the two-party "slap in the face to the Negro people" in the nominations of Dixiecrat Sen. Sparkman and arch-reactionary Sen. Nixon as vice-presidential candidates on the Democratic and Republican tickets, respectively, "places a historic significance on the candidacy of Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass," the Progressive Party's great Negro woman leader, who is campaigning for Vice President.

His statement said: "The sellout of the two major parties on the civil rights issue is a slap in the face to the Negro people. This sellout, engineered

by the political bosses, the Dixiecrats and the 'compromise liberals' of both parties at their conventions places a historic significance on the candidacy of Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, an eminent Negro leader, who is running for the vice-presidency of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket.

"While the two old parties have retreated and defaulted on civil rights, the Progressive Party has paved a new road for the total emancipation of the Negro people. The Negro people have been shaken by this betrayal at the hands of two parties which many of them believed carried hopes for them. This has occurred at a time when their fight for equality has reached a stage of militance that denies any turning back.

"The result of this betrayal—the disillusionment of Negro Republicans and Democrats, and the refusal of Negro leaders to support their own parties—was foreseen by the white politicians of both parties and the unremitting destruction

of the hope for civil rights action revealed the unparalleled callousness of the leaders of both old parties.

"Mrs. Bass' candidacy, on the other hand, represents a new and shining light on the horizon compared to the shoddy choices for vice-president of the two old parties, the nomination of Mrs. Bass represents a new challenge in American politics. Compared to the choice of Sen. Sparkman whose anti-NEPC, anti-labor and pro-cold war record is an insult to the tradition of the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt and to the Negro people, and compared to the choice of Sen. Nixon, prime reactionary, foremost political bigot, and top red-baiter—the nomination of Mrs. Bass, more than anything else points up the real and significant difference between the two old parties and our party which stands for progress and for first-class citizenship for all.

The vice-president is also pre-

siding officer of the Senate, historically the bottleneck for civil rights legislation. The leaders of the two old parties are fully aware that the election of Sparkman and Nixon will guarantee an even tighter bottleneck in the future.

"We will do everything in our power to carry our message to the Negro people and to all Americans because we believe that only the Progressive Party can carry the banner on which our inscribed hopes of all people who want to see this country return to the traditions of Franklin D. Roosevelt. We believe that the two old parties themselves have proven conclusively that neither one of them represent even the lesser of two evils. This is a year to end compromise with reaction and bigotry, not to make it a national policy. We feel assured that all the people of this broad land who know the dangers of a drift to reaction and to war will understand this message and support us.

The Civil Rights Record



STEVENSON

THE PROOF of Adlai E. Stevenson's position on civil rights is in the pudding:

- Illinois has no fair employment practices law or program of any kind.
- Illinois has segregated schools in many parts of the state.
- Illinois has widespread discrimination in all types of public establishments—restaurants, taverns, hotels. Most notorious are the hotels in Springfield, the state capital.
- Illinois has the worst record of racist mob violence of any northern state.

These facts can all be laid at the doorstep of the man who has been Illinois' governor for the last three and a half years, elected on the promise to "enforce more vigorously the civil rights laws and an adequate fair employment practices act."

An FEPC law has not been passed in Illinois because Stevenson did not try hard enough to

get it passed. The record, in fact, shows that Stevenson never wanted it.

The entire world has echoed with the foul story of racist violence in Illinois. The story of Cicero, of the long chain of Chicago anti-Negro riots—these are the fruits of a conciliatory official policy toward racism.

In Cicero, Illinois, mobs burned and bombed the houses of Negroes who tried to conform to the Illinois law by sending their children to the nearest public

school. Stevenson's officials failed to take a vigorous stand against school segregation—a condition rampant in many Illinois communities.

The Illinois governor boasts about his sending national guardsmen to Cicero just a year ago in Illinois' worst outbreak of racist violence. The guards arrived, however, after four days in which the mobsters completed the job of wrecking the home of a Negro family, of burning all their belongings and of running them out of the town.

Stevenson failed to pledge the kind of protection which would make it possible for a Negro family to live in Cicero.

Behind the Broyles Bill Veto

In June, 1951, Stevenson pondered one of the toughest problems of his political career.

The legislature had passed the Broyles Bill, a fascist-like measure providing for the imprisonment of members of labor, liberal and progressive organizations.

Stevenson's problem was that

the overwhelming majority of the people of this state were demanding a veto. They had fought hard against its passage, forming a coalition of tremendous breadth and numbers, the largest movement ever united around a single issue in the history of this state.

With his reputation as a "liberal" at stake, Stevenson vetoed. Was this an act of high principle in defense of basic civil and constitutional rights? Stevenson's veto message answers this question in the negative.

Stevenson voiced fears about the way the law would be used. But his main objection was that he doubted its effectiveness.

Said Stevenson: "Legislation of this type, in Illinois and elsewhere, is the direct result of the menacing gains of Communism in Europe and Asia. But it would be unrealistic. If not naive, to assume that such legislation would be effective in combatting Communist treachery in America. Such state laws have nowhere uncovered a single case of subversive disloyalty.

"The states are not, in my judgment, equipped to deal with the threat of the world Communist movement which inspired this

MINERS KNOW STEVENSON'S LABOR POLICY

ADLAI STEVENSON does not favor the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

His comment on the most vicious anti-labor act ever passed is that "some features of the law seem to me to advance the cause of good labor relations."

In a lifetime remote from the field of labor struggles, Stevenson doesn't have much of a "labor record."

However, as Governor of Illinois, he has clashed repeatedly and violently with the coal miners of this state.

Stevenson is the son of a coal operator. One of his closest personal and political associates is Stuyvesant Peabody, owner of the extensive Peabody mines, the largest mine holder in the state.

In the mine strike of 1950, Stevenson pressured the leaders of the Progressive Miners of America into calling their men back to the pits while the United Mine Workers were fighting a bitter struggle against the strikebreaking efforts of the coal operators and the government.

Two years later, the head of the Progressive Mine Workers, John Marchiondo, charged Stevenson with full responsibility for the mine disaster at West Frankfort which took 119 lives.

"If you and your inspectors had complied with the law," Marchiondo told the Governor, "this mine would have been closed and the explosion avoided."

This charge against Stevenson was even more sharply voiced by

the United Mine Workers.

They pointed out that Stevenson had campaigned for Governor on a program of mine safety, on the promise that the Centralia disaster of 1947, which took 111 lives, "never happens again."

They showed that Stevenson's proposed mine code (never passed by the legislature) was inadequate, that Stevenson's Department of Mines and Minerals was shot through with corruption, that the state director of mines appointed by Stevenson was the former manager of the West Frankfort death mine.

The disaster, Illinois' worst in two decades, revealed that the coal operators were allowed by the state administration to jeopardize the lives of the miners in the

Menhadden Fishermen Solid In Two Months of Walkout

STRIKING menhadden fishermen are holding solidly along the entire South Atlantic Coast, according to organizers of the International Fur and Leather Workers, the union to which they belong.

The 5,000 strikers, all Negroes, have been out for more than two months. But depending on the small farms many of them cultivate and the continual flow of truckloads of food from locals of their union, none starves.

A majority of the fishermen, never relying entirely on the fishing season for a living, got jobs in other fields. But they are clinging to Fishermen's Local 700 and paying their dues to keep in good standing, said William Levner, one of the organizers in the Virginia area of the union.

While some 2,000 fishermen working for companies mainly quartered in Reedville, Va., is the largest contribution of menhadden fishermen, there are other centers in South Carolina, Georgia and Gulf points where the strike is reported just as effective.

Some strikebreakers the fishing companies had succeeded in re-

cruiting quit the boats in recent weeks. The drowning of Edward N. Lewis, a 19-year-old Negro youth lured by the promise of "big money," caused the entire crew of the Swan, of the Reedville Guana Co., to walk off. Several other crews walked off en masse. Many accidents among the inexperienced men recruited by the companies in other areas, have discouraged enthusiasm for strike-breaking.

THE STRIKE, meanwhile, continued at Port Monmouth, N. J., where one of the J. Howard Smith Co. fish processing plants is located. Although evicted from company houses and terrorized by local police, the 60 Negro strikers continued to picket. The IFLWU found new homes for all strikers.

At Amaganset, L. I., Lewis, Delaware and Egg Harbor, N. J., also homes of Smith processing plants, union committees were met by police, at times with drawn guns, and ordered out of town. In Lewis five IFLWU members were held in jail incommunicado. The Mayor of that town is one of the Smith family.

Progressive Slates Win in Ford Auto Union Ballotting

DEARBORN, Mich.

CANDIDATES who favor a return to democracy in their union local and an end to the administrators over Ford Local 600 won handily in the CIO United Auto Workers building elections at the Ford River Rouge plant.

Thus far, supporters of Walter Reuther, union international president, won two buildings, independents three buildings, and those slates opposed to administrators over the local's affairs won eight buildings. Independents take no position on the issue of administrators. Two buildings, Gear and Axle and Production Foundry, gave mandates to those opposing administrators over the 65,000-member local.

IN PRODUCTION FOUNDRY, incumbent building president Harold Johnson garnered only 20 percent of the vote. Topping the poll was William Johnson who will be in a runoff election with Godfrey Franklin.

In Gear and Axle, the progressive ticket headed by Alex Semion won all ten posts. The ten-man ticket issued a statement which said:

"The Reuther pro-administrator right wing ticket in our building received its worst drubbing. . . .

ALEX SEMION, removed by the administrators from his elected post as chairman of Axel Building, was returned to his office in this first "test" case placed before the workers. Vince Mitchell, who campaigned vigorously in opposition to the barring of Dave Moore (Negro, vice president of Gear and Axle who was removed from office by the Reuther administrators and denied the right to run for office) from the Axel ballot, was elected vice president, while Joe Hogan was elected to the bargaining committee.

"We supported the Local 600 program for a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, Moody-Dingell (payment of \$60 weekly unemployed compensation) bill, FEPC on a city, state and national level, \$200 a month pension now, reopening of the five-year contract, and for peace."

Another victory for the progressives was the reelection of Joe Morgan as building chairman of Frame and Cold Heading Building. Mr. Morgan, a Negro unionist and civic leader, president of the Detroit Negro Labor Council, was elected with wide support of the white workers in his shop where 60 percent of the workers are whites.

N. Y. BUILDING ACTIVITY CUT 21% IN FIRST HALF OF 1952

Building construction valued at \$155 million was started in New York City during the first six months of 1952, according to preliminary figures released by Robert R. Behlow, regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This represents a decline of 21 percent from last year's building rate.

The most severe drop in local construction activity continues to be concentrated in private building. 6,400 new dwelling units, valued at \$50,000,000, were started during the first half of this year, a decline of one third in both physical volume and valuation from the first six months of 1951.

In contrast to declines in other types of construction, private non-residential building is up 11 percent from last year's rate. Private non-residential building includes alterations, additions and repairs.

valued at \$15 million, is off 21 percent.

The decline in public building activity parallels that in private work. The total cost of public construction started thus far this year is \$61 million, a decline of 20 percent from the first half of 1951.

OLD AGE BENEFITS

WASHINGTON (FP)—Federal security reports that two-thirds of the 4½ million persons receiving old-age benefits are dependent on the payment for survival.

KAISER STEEL PACT

OAKLAND, Cal. (FP)—A 16-cent hourly wage increase is provided for 5,000 members of the United Steel workers (CIO) in a two-year contract with the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp.

PP Doubles Signature Quota, on Maryland Ballot

With the filing of petitions containing 4,300 signatures at the office of the Secretary of State in Annapolis, the Progressive Party announced yesterday that Maryland will be among the approximately 40 states placing the presidential ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass on the ballot in November.

The number of signatures filed represents more than twice the 2,000 required by law.

Hallinan, the west coast attorney now completing a six-months contempt sentence imposed during his defense of Harry Bridges will come into Maryland for at least one appearance on his nationwide tour.

Mrs. Bass has been a prominent newspaper publisher and civic leader for more than 40 years. She is the first woman and first Negro to appear on a nationwide presidential ticket.

Otto Yerrell and Harold Buchman, co-chairmen of the Maryland Progressive Party, released a statement when the petitions were filed. They stated:

"We believe that our platform represents what the people of Maryland want: peace, civil rights, economic security and unimpaired civil liberties. We believe, further,

that the calibre of the conventions of the two old parties—the forces that gained ascendancy, the atmosphere of intrigue, the trimming and hedging on platform, the nature of the candidates—dispelled any hope that the desires of the American people can be realized through such channels.

"We say, as our platform states, that the best proof of devotion to the cause of peace would be the immediate conclusion of the Korean War and the exchange of all prisoners in accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention. All else is sheer hypocrisy designed to deceive the American people, who are one in the desire for peace.

"With the end of the Korean war, the way would be paved for settlement can be, and must be, lems. And we believe that such a settlement can be, and must be, based on the existence of different social and economic systems in the world which are here to stay,

whether we like them or not. It must also be based on the recognition that peoples everywhere have the same right to effect changes as we did when our country was founded.

"To help guarantee that the Progressive Party of Maryland will be an effective instrument for political progress, we are planning a wide-open convention to be held early in September. Anyone and everyone in substantial agreement with our program of peace, freedom and security will be invited to attend our convention and make their views known. The working man, the Negro people, the small businessman and the farmer will be called to this convention to work out the local policies which conform to the best interests of all and to create an effective campaign apparatus which will carry that program to every section of Maryland.

"We feel that it is time for a real change."

FDR: THE FORGOTTEN MAN AT THE DEMOCRAT CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 3.)

Rep. Adam Powell of New York exited demonstratively, declaring that he could not support the national ticket. Others did so quietly, hoping by this method to avoid responsibility for placing a Dixiecrat on the party ticket.

The platform reflects the impotence of the liberal wing mainly its retreat on civil rights. It failed to call specifically for an FEPC with enforcement powers, and then rejected the number one demand of liberal bloc—a pledge to change the Senate rules and thus stop Dixiecrat filibustering. But the platform committee also rejected many other demands of labor, including the \$1.25 minimum wage.

IT IS BY NOW rather clear that the elimination of the "liberal" wing's influence from the party's councils was one of the main objectives of Wall Street with respect to the Democratic convention. In the GOP convention, the big financial groups made their man, Gen. Eisenhower, the party nominee.

In the Democratic convention, these same interests took steps to guarantee the nomination of Stevenson, who would be "safe" in the event the Democratic ticket won. But Stevenson, it is now obvious, was chosen for another assignment too. It was to be his job to purge the party of the "extremists," a job eagerly sought by Wall Street.

THIS OBJECTIVE was freely admitted by Sen. Russell in a press conference Friday morning. A reporter pointed out that the "liberal wing" of the party—the CIO, AFL, ADA and NAACP was resentful of the convention action in seating Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

"Oh, that's that extreme group," replied Russell. "It is my purpose to prevent that extreme group from taking over control of the party. Of course we want them in the party, but not on the leadership. They would make the Democratic Party like the Labor Party in England, or worse. Governor Stevenson would lead the Democratic Party as a progressive party but he would not permit it to be a socialist party."

LEADERS of the liberal wing, although they

very bitter, are already pretending to be quite elated at the result of the convention. James Wechsler of ADA, editor of the New York Post, has even launched a journalistic campaign to rewrite history by presenting the nomination of Stevenson as a "coup" put over by the liberals against the opposition of the Dixiecrats.

The truth of the matter is that the combination of city bosses and Dixiecrats swung into action even before the convention met and in a few hours completely dominated the situation. The platform committee, controlled by a coalition of Stevenson and Russell forces, rejected the demands of the liberals. The credentials committee, manipulated by the same coalition, voted to seat the white supremacy delegations from Texas and Mississippi.

THE LIBERAL WING was already bowing to the power of this coalition when it elected not to fight the credentials committee report. Instead it contented itself with a meaningless rules change which was later nullified by the big guns of the convention acting on strategy outlined by Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina.

For a candidate who was "reluctantly" responding to an alleged "draft" Stevenson got very few votes on the first ballot, only 273 compared with 340 for Kefauver. But leaders of the liberal wing saw the handwriting on the wall. They knew the power of the machine and decided to get on the winning side as soon as possible.

Two of their leaders, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan, the soap and shaving cream millionaire, went to see Stevenson for his managers—this detail is not clear. They announced they were ready to switch to Stevenson but they wanted a face-saver, something they could show their constituents as evidence of a "liberal" victory. In short they asked to have Kefauver named as Stevenson's running mate.

STEVENSON is reported to have replied that he would not accept Kefauver—that he did not regard him as a man of "good judgment or good sense." The rebuff was sharp. Humphrey and Williams returned to their delegates in fury. On the next ballot, Williams threw Michigan's 40 votes to Kefauver.

votes to Kefauver. Humphrey threw 17 of his state's votes to Kefauver but seven went to Stevenson.

Some labor representatives, equally angry, were issuing sharp statements. President Albert Hayes of the machinists union (650,000 members) said: "If the Democratic machine thinks they can win the election with a combination of Dixiecrat reactionaries and a quasi-liberal, they are in for a rude awakening in November."

TOM CARROLL, president of the AFL Maintenance of Way Employees said: "Stevenson is not a candidate whom the working people of our nation would vote for."

Before the third ballot could be cast, however, the liberal wing had crawled shamefaced on the handwagon. But it was Arkansas, a Dixiecrat state, not a liberal delegation, which was first to switch votes to Stevenson and thereby started the handwagon roll which put the Illinois governor over, Humphrey and Soanv Williams, Sen. Blair Moody, Philip Murray, Averell Harriman and Estes Kefauver—they were all on board, making noises intended to convey the impression that they were actually operating the darn thing.

It was this development which made it unnecessary for the Stevenson managers to draw upon their Southern reserves, something they deliberately postponed in order to avoid revealing the close ties between Stevenson and the Dixiecrats.

THE LEADERS of the liberal wing thus performed their time-honored function. But they got no thanks for it, no reward, and no face-saving except what can be conjured up out of the inkpot of Jimmy Wechsler. The New Leader edition and the ADA "strategists."

Party leaders made no bones about ignoring the liberal leaders, for, as Soanv Williams reportedly said, "they have nowhere to go." Soanvman and other party leaders based themselves on the fact that the liberal leaders had accented the Truman-Dulles war program. Thus committed on this basic question, they were roused and hogtied. They had to take Stevenson, and along with Stevenson the sell-out civil rights plan as well as John Soanvman. But it is doubtful that these "liberal" leaders will be able to work up any enthusiasm among their rank and file followers for this ticket.

That is where the Progressive Party enters with its clear program for the Negro vote, democracy, rising living standards and peace.

Nelson's Freedom, Part of Fight to Win the Peace

CRC Mid-West Meeting Plans Pittsburgh Defense Campaign

PITTSBURGH.—The Midwest conference here of Civil Rights organizations adopted a program of activities around the fight for bail in the case of Steve Nelson, the appeals in his case and those of Andy Onda and James Dolsen; and for defense of the six working-class leaders, including Nelson, facing trial under the Smith Act in Pittsburgh.

The delegates enthusiastically greeted a message sent by Nelson from his cell. The letter suggested a number of ways in which the fight for his release could become the heart of the civil rights struggle.

William Patterson, national executive secretary of the CRC, outlined decisions of its National Board at its recent meeting in Chicago for popularizing the campaign on Nelson's behalf. Quoting William Z. Foster's opinion, he declared it "the most important case in the country."

BENJAMIN CAREATHERS, local Negro leader and himself indicted under the Smith Act, reported on the background and present status of the Pittsburgh cases. Andy Onda and James Dolsen are awaiting a decision on their motions for a new trial.

The campaign for Steve Nelson's release on bail pending decision on his appeal is under way, with District Attorney James Malone already complaining about the many phone calls and letters demanding he yield to the bail demand. The pre-trial motions in the Smith Act case will be argued before Federal Judge William Alvah Stewart Aug. 4.

Hymen Schlessinger, local civil rights attorney, pointed out that

the Pittsburgh cases, particularly Nelson's, was setting a pattern for the denial of any rights at all to alleged Communists. "The section in the state sedition law which makes criminal any action that tends to bring the government into disrespect," he emphasized, "is a dragnet which can snare any labor leader criticizing actions of the authorities in a time of strike."

RECOMMENDATIONS by the National CRC for the organization of the defense campaign centered on the Nelson case were discussed, with the delegates from various states reporting on what had already been accomplished. The conference approved the establishment of a coordinating center, with a top committee responsible, to consist of three Pittsburgh representatives including a local Smith Act defendant, a delegate from each state CRC organization represented the two top officers of the national CRC, and several outstanding individuals in the civil liberties struggle.

It was agreed that the demand for bail would feature the campaign during August; September would concentrate on the appeals to the upper courts, and October would feature the fight for dropping the Smith Act prosecutions.

In order to finance these extensive plans, the delegations undertook a fund-raising drive, aimed at a minimum of \$60,000.

Organizations and individuals interested in this fight to maintain civil liberties and the immediately urgent issue of securing the release of Steve Nelson on bail pending his appeal should write the Civil Rights Congress in their state, or the CRC national office, 23 W. 26th St., New York 10.

PITTSBURGH.—"The fight to free Steve Nelson is inseparable from the fight to win the peace," declares a circular letter signed by his five co-defendants that is being circulated in western Pennsylvania. Judge Montgomery's "savage sentence" of 20 years in the

Workhouse, a \$10,000 fine and costs estimated by District Attorney's office at over \$18,000, is termed "virtually a death sentence. It shows a frameup," the circular declares, "in which the Prosecutor signally failed to prove that Nelson and his organization—the Communist Party—had committed any crime whatever."

IN SENTENCING Nelson,



MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS

P.P Candidate In Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—Mrs. Charlotta Bass, vice presidential candidate, will speak here at a series of meetings next week organized by the Women's Committee of the Progressive Party.

On Monday, noon, Aug. 4, she will address the Baptist Ministers Conference, a representative body of Negro ministers of the city and adjacent area. That evening at 8:30 she will be the honored guest at a party at the Trinity A.M.E. Church, Francis St. and Wylie Ave.

Tuesday there will be a press conference at noon at the Progressive Party headquarters, 2103 Centre Ave. That afternoon she will participate in a radio debate with representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties. At 9 p.m. she will be on the United Electrical Workers (Independent) Forum at the Fort Pitt Hotel.

Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 she will be the guest at a tea at Payne's Chapel, in Duquesne. Her trip will wind up that evening with a mass meeting at the old Turner Hall, 2040 Rose St., near Devilliers St., on the Hill. Thos. J. Fitzpatrick, State Progressive Party and UE leader, will also speak.

Further information on her tour may be obtained at the Progressive Party office, 2103 Centre Ave., Phone GRant 1-7309.

Asks More Time In Smith Act Case

PITTSBURGH.—Attorney Ralph E. Powe, of New York, representing Andy Onda in the local Smith Act case, has asked Federal Judge Wm. Alvah Stewart for a 60-day extension of a hearing which had been set for Aug. 4 to argue pre-trial motions. About 30 motions of various kinds are involved.

Powe's motion set forth that four of the defendants have not yet been able to obtain counsel. Owing to a number of factors two of the attorneys have been unable to confer together. The defendants are also declared to have been unable to raise funds necessary for their defense.

One of the motions attacked the number of selecting jurors as undemocratic and prejudicing the defendants opportunity to secure a fair trial. It points out that manual workers and Negroes, who comprise a very large part of the population of the federal district are not represented in the grand jury panels, from which the indicting juries were drawn.

Judge Montgomery described him as "determined, experienced and well-informed." The circular declared these qualities of Nelson, devoted to the struggle "for peace, ending the war in Korea, for peaceful co-existence of the U. S. and Soviet Union, for ending discrimination and segregation in our country, for protecting the living standards and the rights of all Americans who toil for a living, for the unity of labor and the unity of Negro and white,"—were why he had been picked out by the reactionaries for the worst possible sentence.

The letter shows the failure of the prosecution to prove any seditious act. It recites the denial of the right of legal counsel and points out that by Judge Montgomery's own words, Nelson was sentenced for alleged acts not even referred to in the indictment.

THE PITTSBURGH PRESS, which led the witchhunt by the newspapers, is exposed for its "big lie," continually repeated, that Nelson was involved in the stealing of the secrets of the atom bomb and handing them over to the Soviet Union.

"The Press conceals the fact," the circular points out, "that the U. S. Dept. of Justice on Sept. 29, 1948 publicly declared that

testimony concerning Nelson before Congressional investigating committees had been studied by two successive Assistant Attorney Generals and that "in both instances prosecution was found unwarranted."

Concluding with the arbitrary denial of bail to Nelson during his appeal, the five co-defendants that "the people armed with the truth, will throw themselves with renewed vigor into the campaign for peace and the maintenance of their and 'our' civil fights."

READERS ARE URGED to phone, wire or visit District Attorney James Malone, Pittsburgh, demanding Nelson's release on bail during his appeal; to discuss the Nelson frameup with friends, shopmates and in organizations; and to help finance the campaigns for the right of bail, the appeals to the higher courts, and to stop the Smith Act frameup of Nelson and his co-defendants.

Contributions should be sent to the Defense Committee for the Pittsburgh "6," P. O. Box 1063, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

The letter is signed by Andy Onda, James Dolsen, Ben Careathers, Wm. Albertson and Irving Weissman.

Copies of the letter are available from the Defense Committee.

Superior Court Blocks Pittsburgh Fare Grab

By JAMES DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—By a last minute decision of the State Superior Court based largely on a technicality, the Mellon-controlled Pittsburgh Railways Co., which has a monopoly of streetcar and bus transportation within the city, has been temporarily blocked from arbitrarily enforcing what would have been the sixth increase in fares since the end of the war.

The Superior Court upheld the contention of City Solicitor Anne X. Alpern that an increase in rates by a public utility cannot be put into effect while a previous increase is still being contested. The decision emphasized that the last increase which became effective Sept. 10, 1951, had not yet been officially passed on by the Public Utility Commission which has a veto authority over such increases.

The court declared that a news release July 16 by the PUC in which its approval of the sixth increase was announced—though the fifth was still pending—was actually an "order." As such, it furnished a legal basis for the City of Pittsburgh's appeal to the court.

The Superior Court branded the PUC's procedures as "arbitrary, unreasonable and contrary to law."

Rent Control Warning

PITTSBURGH.—According to David R. Levin, chief attorney for the Rent Control office here, federal court actions for the recovery of rents in excess of that allowed by the office during the time when such controls were in effect may be undertaken after the expiration of the law. Tenants themselves can sue, he stated, or they can take over government prosecutions pending at the time.

This is important for tenants in localities which allow the rent controls to expire by failing or refusing to file with the area rent control office the proper resolution for their continuance.

Rent controls in all communities which have not specifically asked for their extension by Sept. 30 will automatically expire on that date. If continuance is asked, it is automatically granted to April 30, next year.

They inferred that the PUC was by a "subterfuge" trying to deprive objectors to the increases of the "constitutional rights of appeal" and warned that the body cannot "violate the fundamental principles of fair play."

SO CONFIDENT had this arrogant local transportation monopoly become that it had plastered its streetcars and buses with announcements that the sixth increase would be effective last last Sunday and had run newspaper announcements to the same effect. The effect of the court decision is to hold off the increase for some time to come.

However, the fundamental weakness in the fight against such increases remains. This is the lack of any effort by the unions and progressive groups to organize mass support against the exactions of the traction company. The resistance continues to be confined to legal arguments by the Solicitor of this city, not even with other cities and boroughs participating although large numbers of their citizens are directly effected by the raises.

Hatton Gets Bail

PITTSBURGH.—Everett Hatton, or Lee Harris as he has been known since his escape from a Mississippi prison farm nine years ago, has been released on \$2,500 bail.

District Attorney James Malone, had appealed to the Superior Court from a decision by Judge Henry Ellenbogen denying the request of the state of Mississippi for Hatton's extradition to finish his life sentence on a framed-up charge of "rape." Ellenbogen based his decision on the torture and inhuman conditions to which the Negro fugitive would be subjected should he be returned. Gov. John Fine had approved the extradition request.

Assistant District Attorney Albert Fiok got the upper court to raise Hatton's bail from the \$250 set by Ellenbogen to \$4,500. The upper court decision on whether Hatton is to be forcibly returned to Mississippi is not expected until the session in Pittsburgh this fall.

Progressive Broadcast Gives Stand on Negro Representation

(Continued from Page 1)

candidates chosen by the machine bosses.

"The main job is to help break down Jim Crow in politics and the path to breaking this down is to secure the fullest participation of Negro voters in the 1952 elections."

Discussing the situation in the Pennsylvania state legislature, Oglesby told the radio audience: "We sometimes look down south and feel that the destruction of democracy in that part of the country is a pretty terrible thing that doesn't go on in the North."

"But let's take a look at the State of Pennsylvania. We have a state legislature. . . . In the lower house there are 208 representatives. Of those 208 representatives, eight out of 208 are Negroes."

"THAT'S IN a situation where perhaps one million out of the 10 million population of the State of Pennsylvania are Negro people. This would mean that just on a

straight arithmetical basis, on a percentage basis, if 10 percent of the population of this state are Negro people, then 10 percent should be represented in our state legislatures.

"This would mean, not eight, but a minimum of 20 Negro people in the house of representatives of the state legislature."

"Now, in the upper house, in the Senate, of our state legislature, there are 50 men and women. How many of them are Negro? None—zero—none at all. How does this come about?"

"There is a tremendous gerrymandering situation that has taken place in the State of Pennsylvania. The Negro population is so cut up in the state legislative districts that they are unable to muster sufficient voting power to elect their own representatives to the state legislature."

"Furthermore, let us be frank. It is unthinkable, absolutely unthinkable, and it would be incredible if a Negro were to be nominated for the state legislature in a district in which the whites predominate."

"Now, why should that be so if it's not just plain and simple prejudice. The only way to overcome this prejudice is to fight that much harder for Negro representation."

"This country is being deprived of a tremendous reservoir of magnificent leadership among the Negro people, just as it is being deprived of democracy in disfranchising Negroes and whites and preventing them from voting. The only way we can reach into this reservoir and get the kind of leadership which will win peace for us and will win democracy for us is if we fight hard for Negro representation."

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for their office at 147 Washington Pl.
(Phone COurt 1-5368)

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Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

Vol. XVII, No. 31 August 3, 1952 In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Prices at Peak, Controls Periled

TRENTON pay to cover the highest prices AS THREATS to rent and price ever recorded in the state. control loom in September, Jersey The record-breaking price index shoppers are trying to stretch their was reported this week by State

Labor and Industry Commissioner Miller, who said consumer prices are 97.1 percent higher than pre-war June, 1939.

In an analysis of food prices, Miller reported price increases showing that a can of tuna bought in 1939 for 15 cents would cost 48 cents today.

Canned fish went up 319.2 percent, beverages and chocolate, 239 percent; fruits and vegetables, 204.9 percent, meat, 189.5 percent.

MEANWHILE, as housewives wonder how they'll manage three meals a day, and strikes flare across the state for a living wage, another blow struck: price control budgets, slashed by Congress, are stripping local offices of personnel.

In Trenton, an OPS staff of 22 investigators and office workers has been cut to two, effective Sept. 1. Over 1,000 will be laid off in OPS offices in Jersey and New York.

On another cost-of-living front, tenants are planning to join with unions, churches and civic groups to force City Councils throughout Jersey to vote continued rent control.

UNDER the new rent control law, controls die automatically Sept. 30, unless each city government asks for it to be extended. Only eight weeks remain until the deadline.

Only a handful of Jersey cities have acted to keep rent control protection. In north Jersey, East Orange voted controls, and Roselle's mayor held a hearing to decide the issue. There, one landlord's claim that there are plenty of vacant apartments was disputed by Gilbert Cutler, the former manager of the project at Warinanco Village.

"Vacancies," he said, "are only to be found in the higher rental apartments." Cutler warned that if controls were lifted, rents would go up 50 percent.

A SAVE - RENT - CONTROL campaign was launched by the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council through all cities in its area. Council president Hugh Caldwell said, "If the real estate lobby succeeds in killing rent controls, every tenant in every municipality would be at the mercy of his landlord."

A LINDEN ATTORNEY, president of the National Tenants Council, urged President Truman to act for immediate reconsideration of the weak rent control measure.

He is Harry Mopsick, who is also chairman of the State Council for Rent Control Protection. In his wire to the President, Mopsick called the rent law "a betrayal of 7,000,000 American families... a complete capitulation to the real estate lobby."

In Trenton, while people are sweating under the highest costs ever, and wondering how they'll meet the phone bill, one newspaper item drew a bitter snort: the news that the huge Roebbling Co., worth millions, has just won a quarter-million-dollar cut in its tax assessment.

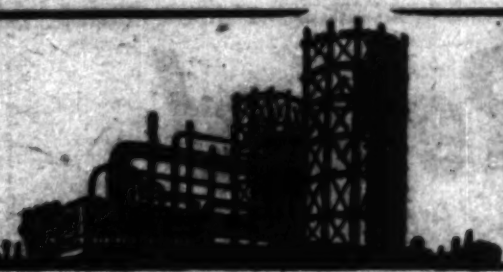
The Tax Appeal Board, they read, awarded a cut from \$3,500,900 to \$3,237,950 in assessing the value of Roebbling's Trenton plant. The cut was first granted by the county tax board, although they raised taxes throughout most of the city.



STRIKERS PICKET the plant of the J. Howard Smith Co. in Port Monmouth, N. J. Workers at the plant which processes menhaden, a fish used for fertilizer and industrial oils, struck in support of 5,000 menhaden fishermen who walked off the ships

from Jersey to Florida. Walkout at the processing plant came when four unionists were fired. Sixty of the strikers were jailed, families were evicted from company-owned homes. They are members of the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



WHIPPANY STRIKE ENDS

One of the most bitterly fought strikes in recent Jersey history, at the three plants of the Whippany Paperboard Co., ended as members of Whippany Locals 297 and 301 United Paper workers, CIO, approved the settlement accepted earlier by Local 300 in Clifton. The strike lasted a few days short of one year. The strikers in Whippany several times defeated the company's plots to break the strike. Imported goons were routed in several fierce battles at the plant.

It was the opinion of many Whippany workers, expressed by president Martin Scalley of Local 297, that the earlier acceptance by the Clifton local, under the leadership of regional director Anthony Adamo, hindered the winning of some of the strikers' demands. The new contract calls for a 10 cent pay increase with a cost of living escalator clause. The company originally offered four cents to the union's demand of 16 cents.

Twenty-one union officials and members are under indictment on charges related to the fights against the company strikebreakers. Last week seven strikers appeared in Superior Court on company complaints that they were in contempt of a court order barring violence. A hearing on defense motions was set for Aug. 12.

AFFILIATION MIX-UP HURTS RUG WORKERS

The Karagheusian rug mill in Freehold was almost shut down last week, when the company continued to use the confusion about union affiliation to evade the workers' demands.

The creelers, some of whom had been demoted recently from weavers, demanded an increase from \$1.32 to \$1.65 an hour. Taking advantage of the disruption created

by the struggle between the Bal-danzi-led AFL-secessionists and the CIO-textile workers, management claimed the workers were without representation until an NLRB election is held. Angered by this evasion the creelers walked out, followed by the floor-boys, and some weavers. Most of the plant was down within a couple of days as work petered out. A federal mediator helped get the workers back on a company promise to make wage adjustments for the creelers when the new contract is negotiated.

Karagheusian workers are following closely developments in the big Yonkers and Amsterdam rug mills where the workers, in CIO-TWU, are still on strike after eight weeks. These mills traditionally set the wage pattern for the industry. Last week the 3,600 strikers in the Mohawk Carpet Mills in Amsterdam voted down, 1,629 to 676, company offer of seven cents across the board raise.

MORE STRIKE NEWS

Rejecting a company offer of minor fringe issues with no pay increase, 1,600 Merck employees, members of an independent union, continuing their two-week-old strike, as we go to press. The company mailed out checks averaging \$58, a cost-of-living bonus, in the hopes of softening up the strikers.

Construction of the new Fairless works of U. S. Steel at Morrisville, Pa., was again halted last Monday when 300 members of Metal Trades Division, Plumbers Union Local 690 AFL of Philadelphia set up picket lines. The 9,000 building trades workers on the huge job, who had stayed out all last week while the Laborers Local 57 strike was settled, once again were out.

Paterson Unites to Open Pools to Negroes

By ABNER W. BERRY

PATERSON, New Jersey. — This textile city whose streets and plant gates have witnessed some of the nation's fiercest and most militant working class battles is today in the midst of a determined mass campaign to drive out jimcrow.

Indignation over the refusal of local swimming pools to allow Negro children use of their facilities has been expressed by such a cross section of citizens in the "Silk City," as Paterson was known in other days, that there is now general talk of putting the issue to referendum this fall. The Mayor and the City Fathers have found themselves in a veritable storm, developing for more than three weeks and showing no signs of abating.

First rumbles of the storm came on July 2 when the Paterson Morning Call carried an item announcing the end of the Red Cross' "learn to swim" program for children at Lakeside Park pool, north of Paterson in the town of Haledon. Refusal of the owners to let Negro children use the pool was given as the reason for closing the classes.

ANGRY LETTERS

Angry letters from representative citizens—most of them white—filled the columns of the Call for days. On July 7, the Call, in a

hard-hitting editorial, declared: "The time has clearly come for the City Administration to take a strong hand and restore to all the children of our city their inalienable right of freedom from discrimination. And since there are clearly not enough pools to meet the needs of the State's third largest city, The Call urges the speeding up of the long-pigeon-holed plans for a municipal pool."

When this reporter visited Paterson Monday, the movement against jimcrow pools included the American Legion, the 12,000-man Local 669 CIO United Automobile Workers Union, Council of Negro Women, Americans for Democratic Action, B'nai Brith, Women's Peace Council, Negro Elks, Progressive Party, Democratic and Republican leaders, the Communist Party and Negro and white church leaders. And more than 3,000 persons had signed petitions demanding municipal action.

MAYOR'S ATTITUDE

Mayor Lester Titus, a Republican, silent on the issue for more than two weeks, was reported ready.

End Jimcrow at Pool

ASBURY PARK. JIMCROW practices at the Monte Carlo pool here, billed as "the largest in the world," have been broken through, Progressive Party leader Louis Kaplan said this week.

Kaplan, PP executive board member of nearby Neptune, cited a letter from the State Division Against Discrimination, who in-

vestigated complaints, which says the pool's management "assures us that they will pursue a policy of non-discrimination because of race, creed or color."

In a letter to the New Jersey Afro-American, Kaplan said: "We urge that the benefits of this large and beautiful pool be enjoyed by all."

(Continued on Page 8)

(Continued on Page 8)

Stevenson's Foreign Policy Stand As Warlike as Gen. Eisenhower's

THE AGGRESSIVE, war-like U. S. foreign policy, which was unfolded right after V-J Day, is the foreign policy not only of Eisenhower but of Stevenson as well.

In fact, Stevenson was one of the second-string diplomats who helped formulate the program revealed in the Truman doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Japanese treaty, NATO, German rearmament and the Korean war.

As special assistant to Secretaries of State Stettinius and Byrnes, as Truman's delegate to the UN General Assembly in 1946 and 1947, Stevenson helped frame the war program.

WALL STREET, in fact, regards him as a most effective exponent of its war program. As a banker with strong family, political, financial and class ties with the most aggressive section of U. S. imperialism, Stevenson is regarded as "fully trustworthy" by the war camp.

At the same time, Stevenson has shown remarkable skill in his ability to devise and formulate war policy in "peace" terms.

His public speeches are full of allusions to collective security, the co-existence of nations, disarmament, and abhorrence of war as an instrument of international policy.

HIS is the "reasonable approach, the appearance of weighing dangers and alternatives," instead of blunt warmongering.

He will appear to many Americans as a genuine peace candidate, trying to seek a peaceful solution in what he calls "a world in ferment."

In foreshadowing his campaign with Eisenhower, the Illinois Governor in May of last year made a speech at a veterans' hospital in which he called for the cool and calm judgment of which only "civilian authorities" are capable.

THIS IS A MAN with a diabolical talent for double-talk, expressed in terms of such utter sincerity that it often sounds believable.

But under all the peace talk, Stevenson is a sinister advocate of Wall Street's "get tough" policy, voicing a fervent call for a crusade of aggression.

This system can live "only if the faithful are ready in the extreme of need to die for it," he told an American Legion convention in September of 1950.

That's a somber conclusion—but ours is a somber generation.

STEVENS is an advocate of big armies and heavy armaments to back up what he calls "U. S. positions of strength."

He has given his full approval of the U. S. adventure in Korea which he says "put the American rearmament effort into high gear" and "sparked the build-up (in Western Europe) of physical defenses."

Stevenson speaks for the dominant section of U. S. imperialism, mirroring its most avaricious aims and the dilemma over the gap between its war desires and its ability to put them into effect.

HE STATED the plight of American imperialism in a speech at Northwestern University in January, 1951 in the following terms:

"America, rich, peaceful and undisciplined, finds itself face to face across the seas with an insurmountable, ruthless conqueror, strong, cunning and armed with atomic

tarian idea that has great appeal for the miserable masses of humanity.

"No longer is there anyone to protect us. No longer can we sow when and where we are cer-

tain to reap. There is no safe investment, no certain harvest any longer."

★ STEVENSON has repeatedly stated that World War III is not

inevitable. But from the way he poses the choice for America, there is no peaceful alternative—only perhaps a need for delaying war until a more advantageous moment. He has summed up his for-

ign policy in these words: "We must try to choose a course which minimizes the dangers of total war when we are inadequately prepared, or of losing positions we need to hold."

PROGRESSIVES DENOUNCE SPARKMAN-NIXON CHOICE, SELLOUT OF NEGROES ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE

C. B. BALDWIN, national executive secretary of the Progressive Party, condemning the sellout of the Democrats and Republicans on "civil rights," declared that the Chicago conventions of the major parties "proves conclusively" that only the Progressive Party can be counted upon to fight "for the total emancipation of the Negro people" in the 1952 election.

Baldwin said that the two-party "slap in the face to the Negro people" in the nominations of Dixiecrat Sen. Sparkman and arch-reactionary Sen. Nixon as vice-presidential candidates on the Democratic and Republican tickets, respectively, "places a historic significance on the candidacy of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass," the Progressive Party's great Negro woman leader, who is campaigning for Vice President.

His statement said: "The sellout of the two major parties on the civil rights issue is a slap in the face to the Negro people. This sellout, engineered

by the political bosses, the Dixiecrats and the 'compromise liberals' of both parties at their conventions places a historic significance on the candidacy of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, an eminent Negro leader, who is running for the vice-presidency of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket.

"While the two old parties have retreated and defaulted on civil rights, the Progressive Party has paved a new road for the total emancipation of the Negro people. The Negro people have been shaken by this betrayal at the hands of two parties which many of them believed carried hopes for them. This has occurred at a time when their fight for equality has reached a stage of militance that denies any turning back.

"The result of this betrayal—the disillusionment of Negro Republicans and Democrats, and the refusal of Negro leaders to support their own parties—was foreseen by the white politicians of both parties and the unrelenting destruction

of the hope for civil rights action revealed the unparalleled callousness of the leaders of both old parties.

"Mrs. Bass' candidacy, on the other hand, represents a new and shining light on the horizon compared to the shoddy choices for vice-president of the two old parties, the nomination of Mrs. Bass represents a new challenge in American politics. Compared to the choice of Sen. Sparkman whose anti-FEPC, anti-labor and pro-cold war record is an insult to the tradition of the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt and to the Negro people, and compared to the choice of Sen. Nixon, prime reactionary, foremost political bigot, and top red-baiter—the nomination of Mrs. Bass, more than anything else points up the real and significant difference between the two old parties and our party which stands for progress and for first-class citizenship for all.

"The vice-president is also pre-

siding officer of the Senate, historically the bottleneck for civil rights legislation. The leaders of the two old parties are fully aware that the election of Sparkman and Nixon will guarantee an even tighter bottleneck in the future.

"We will do everything in our power to carry our message to the Negro people and to all Americans because we believe that only the Progressive Party can carry the banner on which our inscribed hopes of all people who want to see this country return to the traditions of Franklin D. Roosevelt. We believe that the two old parties themselves have proven conclusively that neither one of them represent even the lesser of two evils. This is a year to end compromise with reaction and bigotry, not to make it a national policy. We feel assured that all the people of this broad land who know the dangers of a drift to reaction and to war will understand this message and support us.

The Civil Rights Record



STEVENS

THE PROOF of Adlai E. Stevenson's position on civil rights is in the pudding:

- Illinois has no fair employment practices law or program of any kind.
- Illinois has segregated schools in many parts of the state.
- Illinois has widespread discrimination in all types of public establishments—restaurants, taverns, hotels. Most notorious are the hotels in Springfield, the state capital.
- Illinois has the worst record of racist mob violence of any northern state.

These facts can all be laid at the doorstep of the man who has been Illinois' governor for the last three and a half years, elected on the promise to "enforce more vigorously the civil rights laws and an adequate fair employment practices act."

An FEPC law has not been passed in Illinois because Stevenson did not try hard enough to

get it passed. The record, in fact, shows that Stevenson never wanted it.

The entire world has echoed with the foul story of racist violence in Illinois. The story of Cicero, of Cairo, of the long chain of Chicago anti-Negro riots—these are the fruits of a conciliatory official policy toward racists.

In Cairo, Illinois, mobs burned and bombed the houses of Negroes who tried to conform to the Illinois law by sending their children to the nearest public

Behind the Broyles Bill Veto

In June, 1951, Stevenson pondered one of the toughest problems of his political career.

The legislature had passed the Broyles Bill, a fascist-like measure providing for the imprisonment for members of labor, liberal and progressive organizations.

Stevenson's problem was that

school. Stevenson's officials failed to take a vigorous stand against school segregation—a condition rampant in many Illinois communities.

The Illinois governor boasts about his sending national guardsmen to Cicero just a year ago in Illinois' worst outbreak of racist violence. The guards arrived, however, after four days in which the mobsters completed the job of wrecking the home of a Negro family, of burning all their belongings and of running them out of the town.

Stevenson failed to pledge the kind of protection which would make it possible for a Negro family to live in Cicero.

the overwhelming majority of the people of this state were demanding a veto. They had fought hard against its passage, forming a coalition of tremendous breadth and numbers, the largest movement ever united around a single issue in the history of this state.

With his reputation as a "liberal" at stake, Stevenson vetoed. Was this an act of high principle in defense of basic civil and constitutional rights? Stevenson's veto message answers this question in the negative:

Stevenson voiced fears about the way the law would be used. But his main objection was that he doubted its effectiveness.

Said Stevenson: "Legislation of this type, in Illinois and elsewhere, is the direct result of the menacing gains of Communism in Europe and Asia. But it would be unrealistic. If not naive, to assume that such legislation would be effective in combating Communist treachery in America. Such state laws have nowhere uncovered a single case of subversive disloyalty.

"The states are not, in my judgment, equipped to deal with the threat of the world Communist movement which inspired this bill."

MINERS KNOW STEVENSON'S LABOR POLICY

ADLAI STEVENSON does not favor the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

His comment on the most vicious anti-labor act ever passed is that "some features of the law seem to me to advance the cause of good labor relations."

In a lifetime remote from the field of labor struggles, Stevenson doesn't have much of a "labor record."

However, as Governor of Illinois, he has clashed repeatedly and violently with the coal miners of this state.

Stevenson is the son of a coal operator. One of his closest personal and political associates is tycoon Peabody, owner of the extensive Peabody mines, the largest coal holdings in the state.

In the mine strike of 1950, Stevenson pressured the leaders of the Progressive Miners of America into calling their men back to the pits while the United Mine Workers were fighting a bitter struggle against the strikebreaking efforts of the coal operators and the government.

Two years later, the head of the Progressive Mine Workers, John Marchiondo, charged Stevenson with full responsibility for the mine disaster at West Frankfort which took 119 lives.

"If you and your inspectors had complied with the law," Marchiondo told the Governor, "this mine would have been closed and the explosion avoided."

(This charge against Stevenson has even more sharply voiced by

the United Mine Workers.

They pointed out that Stevenson had campaigned for Governor on a program of mine safety, on the promise that the Centralia disaster of 1947, which took 111 lives, "never happens again."

They showed that Stevenson's proposed mine code (never passed by the legislature) was inadequate, that Stevenson's Department of Mines and Minerals was shot through with corruption, that the state director of mines appointed by Stevenson was the former manager of the West Frankfort death mine.

The disaster, Illinois' worst in two decades, revealed that the coal operators were allowed by the state administration to jeopardize the lives of the miners in the

Steel Mills Resume Work

(Continued from Page 6)

ranked in importance with the basic wage scale. It is inconceivable, for example, to a Negro member of the union that the settlement is a victory, if there is nothing in it on his long-standing demand for freedom to promotion to any job open in the steel industry.

THE ABOVE lost demands are certainly seen by most workers as more important than the formulation for the union security clause. It is an old lesson in trade unionism that union security is as strong in an industry as the militancy and vigilance of its workers make it; not necessarily the number of workers who are listed for dues checkoffs.

A union that is continually fighting to improve the conditions of its members and keeps its shop steward machine in active trim, needn't worry about the reluctance of workers to join it.

Our repeated assertion that the strike was provoked by the em-

ployers because, among other of their important objectives, they sought to extort a big price hike, has proven fully correct. The settlement of the strike came suddenly like a bolt from the blue, a day after Philip Murray and the employers told the world that both sides are "hopelessly deadlocked."

THEN CAME the President's dramatic invitation of Murray and Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel to the White House and the "face-to-face" meeting of the two in the Cabinet room for an hour and a half, and the agreement. Simultaneous with announcement of the agreement was the disclosure by War Mobilizer John R. Steelman that he has granted the industry a price hike averaging \$5.20 a ton. And only several days earlier Price Administrator Ellis Arnall said he would never allow more than \$2.88 a ton. Truman said when he seized the mills that the industry isn't entitled under the law to more than \$2 to \$3 a ton.

The terms Fairless agreed to were exactly those offered a month earlier to Bethlehem Steel's President Joseph Larkin, and which he, Fairless, vetoed in a meeting of the "Big Six."

Fairless' offer to join Murray in a tour of steel plants to restore labor-management "goodwill" will be taken as just so much hypocrisy by the workers after the experience they have had since November. We are more likely to see local struggles over the many unsolved questions.

Classified Ads

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FDR: THE FORGOTTEN MAN

(Continued from Page 3.)

Rep. Adam Powell of New York exited demonstratively, declaring that he could not support the national ticket. Others did so quietly, hoping by this method to avoid responsibility for placing a Dixiecrat on the party ticket.

The platform reflects the impotence of the liberal wing mainly its retreat on civil rights. It failed to call specifically for an FEPC with enforcement powers, and then rejected the number one demand of liberal bloc—a pledge to change the Senate rules and thus stop Dixiecrat filibustering. But the platform committee also rejected many other demands of labor, including the \$1.25 minimum wage.

IT IS BY NOW rather clear that the elimination of the "liberal" wing's influence from the party's councils was one of the main objectives of Wall Street with respect to the Democratic convention. In the GOP convention, the big financial groups made their man, Gen. Eisenhower, the party nominee.

In the Democratic convention, these same interests took steps to guarantee the nomination of Stevenson, who would be "safe" in the event the Democratic ticket won. But Stevenson, it is now obvious, was chosen for another assignment too. It was to be his job to purge the party of the "extremists," a job eagerly sought by Wall Street.

THIS OBJECTIVE was freely admitted by Sen. Russell in a press conference Friday morning. A reporter pointed out that the "liberal wing" of the party—the CIO, AFL, ADA and NAACP was resentful of the convention action in seating Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

"Oh, that's that extreme group," replied Russell. "It is my purpose to prevent that extreme group from taking over control of the party. Of course we want them in the party, but not on the leadership. They would make the Democratic Party like the Labor Party in England, or worse. Governor Stevenson would lead the Democratic Party as a progressive party but he would not permit it to be a socialist party."

LEADERS of the liberal wing, although they find the medicine very bitter, are already pretending to be quite elated at the result of the convention. James Wechsler of ADA, editor of the New York Post, has even launched a journalistic campaign to rewrite history by presenting the nomination of Stevenson as a "coup" put over by the liberals against the opposition of the Dixiecrats.

The truth of the matter is that the combination of city bosses and Dixiecrats swung into action even before the convention met and in a few hours completely dominated the situation. The platform committee, controlled by a coalition of Stevenson and Russell forces, rejected the demands of the liberals. The credentials committee, manipulated by the same coalition, voted to seat the white supremacy delegations from Texas and Mississippi.

THE LIBERAL WING was already bowing to the power of this coalition when it elected not to fight the credentials committee report. Instead it contented itself with a meaningless rules change which was later nullified by the big guns of the convention acting on strategy outlined by Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina.

For a candidate who was "reluctantly" responding to an alleged "draft" Stevenson got very few votes on the first ballot, only 277 compared with 340 for Kefauver. But leaders of the liberal wing saw the handwriting on the wall. They knew the power of the machine and decided to get on the winning side as soon as possible.

Two of their leaders, Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota and

Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan, the soap and shaving cream millionaire, went to see Stevenson (or his managers—this detail is not clear). They announced they were ready to switch to Stevenson but they wanted a face-saver, something they could show their constituents as evidence of a "liberal" victory. In short they asked to have Kefauver named as Stevenson's running mate.

STEVENSON is reported to have replied that he would not accept Kefauver—that he did not regard him as a man of "good judgment or good sense." The rebuff was sharp. Humphrey and Williams returned to their delegate caucuses in fury. On the next ballot, Williams threw Michigan's 40 votes to Kefauver. Humphrey threw 17 of his state's votes to Kefauver but seven went to Stevenson.

Some labor representatives, equally angry, were issuing sharp statements. President Albert Hayes of the machinists union (850,000 members) said: "If the Democratic machine thinks they can win the election with a combination of Dixiecrat reactionaries and a quasi-liberal, they are in for a rude awakening in November."

TOM CARROLL, president of

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To Press Candidates On Peace Demands

THOUGH the peace plank proposed to the New Jersey delegates to the Democratic national convention was not considered, the N. J. Women's Council for Peace was determined to press their plan upon the Congressional and other candidates of all political parties in the 1952 election campaign.

The women's peace group, which has pioneered the anti-war fight in this state, submitted to all regular and alternate convention delegates a resolution for inclusion in the 1952 platform. Their suggested plank first restates the "deep-rooted desire of the American people for peace" and asserts "there are no differences between nations so great they cannot be resolved through negotiation."

THE STATEMENT then calls for a pledge by the parties and their candidates to a policy by the U. S. "that we will work unceasingly for the peaceful solution of all our differences with other countries, that we will take the initiative in reopening all avenues of communications and trade, that we will work effectively for world-

wide disarmament, which would help ease the economic burdens and tensions of people everywhere."

The resolution also urges "the quickest possible truce in Korea."

THE MONMOUTH and Ocean County chapter of the Women for Peace continued their determined drive for signatures for a five-power peace pact. In the face of harassment by the police, and attempts to intimidate them by taking their photographs, 14 women persisted in approaching people on the streets of Toms River. Their perseverance was rewarded with 148 signatures secured in less than an hour.

A new 48-page booklet entitled "Toward Security Through Disarmament," issued by the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, is being circulated in South Jersey. The pamphlet contains a report, prepared by a group of Quaker and non-Quaker experts on armaments and control of atomic energy, which analyzes the implications of a continued arms race and proposes a number of approaches toward world disarmament.

Paterson Unites to Open Pools to Negroes

(Continued from Page 1)

on Monday to meet with representative citizens. And there was a proposal, among those supporting the anti-jimcrow fight, for a referendum on the question in the fall elections. This step is almost assured, as it will require only 8,000 signatures to place the issue on the ballot. Paterson Negro and white leaders figure they can secure 20,000 easily.

In the meantime, the Red Cross has secured a smaller pool, offered by Camp Veritan, located outside Haledon. The pool, part of facilities of a Jewish children's day camp is now being used on Saturday mornings by the Red Cross. The one other pool in Paterson which could have accommodated the 300 Negro and white youngsters enrolled in Red Cross classes, refused to allow Negroes to enter its water. This was the Circle Pool, in Paterson's south end, whose owners hid behind the dodge of being a "membership organization" with "closed books."

Last week, groups of Negro and white citizens together with their children proved the jimcrow character of the Circle Pool when Negroes were told, "We can't take any more" members, and white parents and children were given free "memberships" and asked to pay only the admission price to the pool—60 cents for adults, 40 cents for children.

PETITIONS

This open defiance of New Jersey's civil rights laws still further aroused the citizens. Tables were set up in front of City Hall by petition circulators while others fanned out through the residential districts. Paterson's Negro community, where a powerful Committee for Negro Participation in Politics functions, is united as one.

Petition circulators report that not one person approached—and most of these were white persons—refused to place himself on public

record against discrimination. Many of the circulators reminded Patersonians that the only big league baseball player the town ever had is Larry Doby, the Negro star of the Cleveland Indians. Before that, Doby was Paterson's greatest basketball player. But Larry Doby would not be allowed to swim in Paterson pools!

So the people of Paterson are going about now to gain another "first" for their city. They have been the first in silk manufacturing; first in leading many struggles of textile workers; first in their state with a Negro big league star. Now they are readying themselves to be the first city to give jimcrow the boot—personally and politically.

SHOP TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

Rank and file longshoremen of Local 1478 ILA-AFL also were forced to re-establish picket lines at Claremont Terminal in Jersey City when the Dade Company failed to live up to the agreement that ended last month's strike.

JERSEY STEEL WORKERS BACK

Full operations were slowly restored this week at the major steel mills in this state shut for eight weeks by the national steel strike. At the Roebling mills in the Trenton area the workers did not go in Monday at all, when company and union officials did not meet in time. Other big plants—Crucible in Harrison, American Steel and American Bridge in Trenton—started up on Monday.

The Steel Workers Union negotiated a 16 cent wage increase for 150 workers at the Harris Steel Company in Kearny, according to John Proto, international representative. Their contract also includes a union shop clause and other fringe gains.

Jersey Drives for 350 Subs To Daily and Sunday Papers

The New Jersey Freedom of the Press Association has entered the summer drive for 6,500 subscriptions to The Worker and 1,000 to the Daily Worker.

A meeting earlier this week of

Association leaders of main New Jersey counties readily accepted proposed goals for the state of 250 subs to The Worker and 100 to the Daily Worker.

Meetings of Association com-

Fire Deaths Held Caused by 'Ghetto Housing'

Segregated housing "encourages sub-standard maintenance and breeds tragedy" as witnessed in the recent fire deaths of Negroes and Puerto Rican families, it was charged in a letter from the Town and Village Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. More than 200 letters were sent to city officials and social and civic organizations.

"The first step toward the elimination of ghetto housing," said the letter, can be taken through the "prompt enforcement of the Brown-Isaacs law." This law bars bias in housing supported with public funds.

A "most flagrant defiance of this law, continues the letter, "has occurred in Stuyvesant Town. There are only four Negro families in over 8,500 units.

"Since enactment of the Brown-Isaacs law 18 months ago, only one Negro family, the Hendrixes, has been granted a lease; and that was the result of public pressure."

The letter was signed by the committee's co-chairmen, Earle K. Moore and Paul L. Ross.

Menhaden Fishermen Solid In Two Months of Walkout

STRIKING menhaden fishermen are holding solidly along the entire South Atlantic Coast, according to organizers of the International Fur and Leather Workers, the union to which they belong.

The 5,000 strikers, all Negroes, have been out for more than two months. But depending on the small farms many of them cultivate and the continual flow of truckloads of food from locals of their union, none starves.

A majority of the fishermen, never relying entirely on the fishing season for a living, got jobs in other fields. But they are clinging to Fishermen's Local 700 and paying their dues to keep in good standing, said William Levner, one of the organizers in the Virginia area of the union.

WHILE some 2,000 fishermen working for companies mainly quartered in Reedville, Va., is the largest contribution of menhaden fishermen, there are other centers in South Carolina, Georgia and Gulf points where the strike is reported just as effective.

Some strikebreakers the fishing companies had succeeded in re-

cruiting quit the boats in recent weeks. The drowning of Edward N. Lewis, a 19-year-old Negro youth lured by the promise of "big money," caused the entire crew of the Swan, of the Reedville Guana Co., to walk off. Several other crews walked off en masse. Many accidents among the inexperienced men recruited by the companies in other areas, have discouraged enthusiasm for strike-breaking.

THE STRIKE, meanwhile, continued at Port Monmouth, N. J., where one of the J. Howard Smith Co. fish processing plants is located. Although evicted from company houses and terrorized by local police, the 60 Negro strikers continued to picket. The IFLWU found new homes for all strikers.

At Amaganset, L. I., Lewis, Delaware and Egg Harbor, N. J., also homes of Smith processing plants, union committees were met by police, at times with drawn guns, and ordered out of town. In Lewis five IFLWU members were held in jail incommunicado. The Mayor of that town is one of the Smith family.

PP Doubles Signature Quota, on Maryland Ballot

With the filing of petitions containing 4,800 signatures at the office of the Secretary of State in Annapolis, the Progressive Party announced yesterday that Maryland will be among the approximately 40 states placing the presidential ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass on the ballot in November.

The number of signatures filed represents more than twice the 2,000 required by law.

Hallinan, the west coast attorney now completing a six-months contempt sentence imposed during his defense of Harry Bridges will come into Maryland for at least one appearance on his nationwide tour.

Mrs. Bass has been a prominent newspaper publisher and civic leader for more than 40 years. She is the first woman and first Negro to appear on a nation-wide presidential ticket.

Otto Yerrill and Harold Buchman, co-chairmen of the Maryland Progressive Party, released a statement when the petitions were filed. They stated:

"We believe that our platform represents what the people of Maryland want: peace, civil rights, economic security and unimpaired civil liberties. We believe, further, that the calibre of the conventions of the two old parties—the forces that gained ascendancy, the atmosphere of intrigue, the trimming and hedging on platform, the nature of the candidates—dispelled any hope that the desires of the American people can be realized through such channels.

"We say, as our platform states, that the best proof of devotion to the cause of peace would be the immediate conclusion of the Korean War and the exchange of all prisoners in accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention. All else is sheer hypocrisy designed to deceive the American people, who are one in the desire for peace.

"With the end of the Korean war, the way would be paved for settlement can be, and must be, terms. And we believe that such a settlement can be, and must be, based on the existence of different

social and economic systems in the world which are here to stay, whether we like them or not. It must also be based on the recognition that peoples everywhere have the same right to effect changes as we did when our country was founded.

"To help guarantee that the Progressive Party of Maryland will be an effective instrument for political progress, we are planning a wide-open convention to be held early in September. Anyone and everyone in substantial agreement

with our program of peace, freedom and security will be invited to attend our convention and make their views known. The working man, the Negro people, the small businessman and the farmer will be called to this convention to work out the local policies which conform to the best interests of all and to create an effective campaign apparatus which will carry that program to every section of Maryland.

"We feel that it is time for a real change."

Progressive Slates Win in Ford Auto Union Ballotting

DEARBORN, Mich.

CANDIDATES who favor a return to democracy in their union local and an end to the administrators over Ford Local 600 won handily in the CIO United Auto Workers building elections at the Ford River Rouge plant.

Thus far, supporters of Walter Reuther, union international president, won two buildings, independents—three buildings, and those slates opposed to administrators over the local's affairs won eight buildings. Independents take no position on the issue of administrators. Two buildings, Gear and Axle and Production Foundry, gave mandates to those opposing administrators over the 65,000-member local.

IN PRODUCTION FOUNDRY, incumbent building president Harold Johnson garnered only 20 percent of the vote. Topping the poll was William Johnson who will be in a runoff election with Godfrey Franklin.

In Gear and Axle, the progressive ticket headed by Alex Semion won all ten posts. The ten-man ticket issued a statement which said:

"The Reuther pro-administrator right wing ticket in our building received its worst drubbing. . . .

ALEX SEMION, removed by the administrators from his elected post as chairman of Axel Building, was returned to his office in this

first 'test' case placed before the workers. Vince Mitchell, who campaigned vigorously in opposition to the barring of Dave Moore (Negro, vice president of Gear and Axle who was removed from office by the Reuther administrators and denied the right to run for office) from the Axle ballot, was elected vice president, while Joe Hogan was elected to the bargaining committee.

"We supported the Local 600 program for a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, Moody-Dingell (payment of \$60 weekly unemployed compensation) bill, FEPC on a city, state and national level, \$200 a month pension now, reopening of the five-year contract, and for peace."

Another victory for the progressives was the reelection of Joe Morgan as building chairman of Frame and Cold Heading Building. Mr. Morgan, a Negro unionist and civic leader, president of the Detroit Negro Labor Council, was elected with wide support of the white workers in his shop where 60 percent of the workers are whites.

KAISER STEEL PACT

OAKLAND, Cal. (FP)—A 16-cent hourly wage increase is provided for 5,000 members of the United Steel workers (CIO) in a 2½ year contract with the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.



STRIKERS PICKET the plant of the J. Howard Smith Co. in Port Monmouth, N. J. Workers at the plant which processes menhaden, a fish used for fertilizer and industrial oils, struck in support of 5,000 menhaden fishermen who walked off the ships

from Jersey to Florida. Walkout at the processing plant came when four unionists were fired. Sixty of the strikers were jailed, families were evicted from company-owned homes. They are members of the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

FDR: the Forgotten Man of the Demo Convention

See Editorial and Story on Page 3

Harlem Signs to Put Davis on Ballot

By MICHAEL SINGER

HARLEM'S 11th Assembly District means to elect Benjamin J. Davis to the Senate Assembly this year.

As the first step in this democratic campaign begun last week-end the Committee for the Election of Progressive Candidates is piling up the nomination petitions to place Davis on the Freedom Party ticket. Results thus far prove that Davis — heroic Communist leader jailed under the infamous Smith Act — can be nominated; that he can be elected.

Jesse Gray, executive secretary of the Committee, analyzing the initial response to the nominating drive, said:

"We have a clear-cut perspective to elect him and from the tremendous sentiment in the district already indicated, we say flatly that it is possible to achieve this. Especially is this true in the light of the sweeping support evidenced by the people behind the amnesty campaign."

There were 20,852 persons who voted from the 36 election districts in the 11th A. D. in the 1950 gubernatorial elections. In the 1943 City Councilmanic elections and again in 1945 Davis was elected by overwhelming support from this district where he topped all other councilmanic candidates.

That a great section of these people as fast as possible to help

voters, aware of Davis' brilliant record in the City Council and his workingclass leadership, in Harlem, are prepared to support him for election can be seen in the response to the petition campaign for his freedom. In less than a month 13,000 persons signed their names to the demand: Free Davis!

This struggle for amnesty helped lay the foundation which provided the stimulus and a realistic estimate of the kind of sentiment in the 11th A. D. which makes the election of Davis possible.

To nominate Davis on the Freedom Party 1,500 signatures are required in the district. There are a little more than 17,000 registered voters in the 11th A. D.

Significantly, the more than 350 signatures already obtained include those from Democratic and Republican enrolled voters — a yardstick to the all-party, non-partisan, special relationship the people of Harlem feel for Davis. In the amnesty campaign this sentiment was reflected in the readiness of Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and American Laborites to speak up for Davis' release from his Terre Haute prison.

A former Democratic captain in the 29th E. D. came to the Committee's headquarters at 135 W. 125 St. and, though a Democratic enrollee, told Mr. Gray that he wished to "move into the cam-

nominate Benjamin J. Davis." Not only did he sign the Freedom Party nominating petition but he took a batch of signatures in his own house.

The Committee is confident that in the course of the election campaign such experiences will be multiplied many times; that the fervid expressions for Davis' freedom displayed during the amnesty drive will be crystallized in a

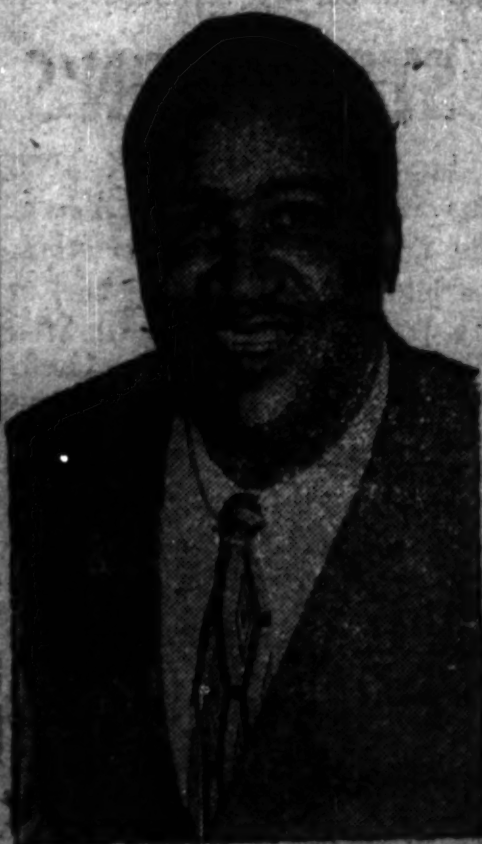
new and deeper political clarity.

As Mr. Gray put it: "The voters know of Davis' Communist leadership; they know his leadership in the fight for decent housing, against police brutality, for jobs, against discrimination — and above all, they know how he fought for peace and how peace and civil rights are bound up in the struggles of the American people, but above all, in the struggles of the Negro people."

A hard-hitting campaign has been prepared. The Committee seeks the signatures of 200 registered voters a day until Aug. 20, enough to stymie any Tammany-Republican invalidating maneuvers.

Three hundred copies of The Worker, of which Davis was publisher until the jail doors clanged behind him, is a weekly goal throughout the petition drive. The Committee hopes to outsell the Amnesty Campaign's distribution of 2,000 copies of Lloyd Brown's "Stand Up For Freedom" and aims for a sale of 5,000 copies of Davis' pamphlet on police brutality.

Daily Worker subs have been sold by nomination petition canvassers and voters' requests for literature reflects widespread support for the Negro leader and deepening disillusionment and dis-



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

(Continued on Page 8)

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

'Why We Fight to Vote'

"That old capitol is full of ghosts," said an old Negro in Mississippi, explaining how Negroes held high office there. "They're afraid we'll make those ghosts come alive again."

A Churchman on Germ War

We cannot all go to China to examine the evidence, the Dean of Canterbury says, but we should honestly examine the evidence which is now coming out of China.

Woman Today

A state-by-state survey shows how the Negro people, the first people to vote free and universal education for all children, are fighting school bans.

Pattern of Frameup

Medina set the model: that to silence political critics the government will gag the defendant's case in court. An expose of court-appointed counsel.

South Africa Battles Racism

Faced with resistance, the Malan government has added repression to repression to keep the African people as a source of cheap labor and to bar their forward march to progress. The story of the fight back.

IN THE MAGAZINE

Stevenson's Foreign Policy Stand As Warlike as Gen. Eisenhower's

THE AGGRESSIVE, war-like U. S. foreign policy, which was unfolded right after V-J Day, is the foreign policy not only of Eisenhower but of Stevenson as well.

In fact, Stevenson was one of the second-string diplomats who helped formulate the program revealed in the Truman doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Japanese treaty, NATO, German rearmament and the Korean war.

As special assistant to Secretaries of State Stettinius and Byrnes, as Truman's delegate to the UN General Assembly in 1946 and 1947, Stevenson helped frame the war program.

WALL STREET, in fact, regards him as a most effective exponent of its war program. As a banker with strong family, political, financial and class ties with the most aggressive section of U. S. imperialism, Stevenson is regarded as "fully trustworthy" by the war camp.

At the same time, Stevenson has shown remarkable skill in his ability to devise and formulate war policy in "peace" terms.

His public speeches are full of allusions to collective security, the co-existence of nations, disarmament, and abhorrence of war as an instrument of international policy.

HIS is the "reasonable approach, the appearance of weighing dangers and alternatives, instead of blunt warmongering.

He will appear to many Americans as a genuine peace candidate, trying to seek a peaceful solution in what he calls "a world in ferment."

In foreshadowing his campaign with Eisenhower, the Illinois Governor in May of last year made a speech at a veterans' hospital inveighing against "the military mind," and calling for the cool and calm judgement of which only "civilian authorities" are capable.

THIS IS A MAN with a diabolical talent for double-talk, expressed in terms of such utter sincerity that it often sounds believable.

But under all the peace talk, Stevenson is a sinister advocate of Wall Street's "get tough" policy, voicing a fervent call for a crusade of aggression.

This system can live "only if the faithful are ready in the extreme of need to die for it," he told an American Legion convention in September of 1950.

"That's a somber conclusion—but ours is a somber generation."

STEVENS is an advocate of big armies and heavy armaments to back up what he calls "U. S. positions of strength."

He has given his full approval of the U. S. adventure in Korea which he says "put the American rearmament effort into high gear" and "sparked the build-up (in Western Europe) of physical defenses."

Stevenson speaks for the dominant section of U. S. imperialism, mirroring its most avaricious aims and the dilemma over the gap between its war desires and its ability to put them into effect.

HE STATED the plight of American imperialism in a speech at Northwestern University in January, 1951 in the following terms:

"America, rich, peaceful and undisciplined, finds itself face to face across the seas with an insurmountable, ruthless, conqueror, strong, cunning and armed with a great

arian idea that has great appeal for the miserable masses of humanity.

"No longer is there anyone to protect us. No longer can we sow when and where we are or-

tain to reap. There is no safe investment, no certain harvest any longer."

STEVENS has repeatedly stated that World War III is not

inevitable. But from the way he poses the choice for America, there is no peaceful alternative—only perhaps a need for delaying war until a more advantageous moment. He has summed up his for-

eign policy in these words: "We must try to choose a course which minimizes the dangers of total war when we are inadequately prepared, or of losing positions we need to hold."

PROGRESSIVES DENOUNCE SPARKMAN-NIXON CHOICE, SELLOUT OF NEGROES ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE

C. B. BALDWIN, national executive secretary of the Progressive Party, condemning the sellout of the Democrats and Republicans on "civil rights," declared that the Chicago conventions of the major parties "proves conclusively" that only the Progressive Party can be counted upon to fight "for the total emancipation of the Negro people" in the 1952 election.

Baldwin said that the two-party "slap in the face to the Negro people" in the nominations of Dixiecrat Sen. Sparkman and arch-reactionary Sen. Nixon as vice-presidential candidates on the Democratic and Republican tickets, respectively, "places a historic significance on the candidacy of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass," the Progressive Party's great Negro woman leader, who is campaigning for Vice President.

His statement said: "The sellout of the two major parties on the civil rights issue is a slap in the face to the Negro people. This sellout, engineered

by the political bosses, the Dixiecrats and the 'compromise liberals' of both parties at their conventions places a historic significance on the candidacy of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, an eminent Negro leader, who is running for the vice-presidency of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket.

"While the two old parties have retreated and defaulted on civil rights, the Progressive Party has paved a new road for the total emancipation of the Negro people. The Negro people have been shaken by this betrayal at the hands of two parties which many of them believed carried hopes for them. This has occurred at a time when their fight for equality has reached a stage of militancy that denies any turning back.

"The result of this betrayal—the disillusionment of Negro Republicans and Democrats, and the refusal of Negro leaders to support their own parties—was foreseen by the white politicians of both parties and the unreeling destruction

revealed the unparalleled callousness of the leaders of both old parties.

"Mrs. Bass' candidacy, on the other hand, represents a new and shining light on the horizon compared to the shoddy choices for vice-president of the two old parties, the nomination of Mrs. Bass represents a new challenge in American politics. Compared to the choice of Sen. Sparkman whose anti-FEPC, anti-labor and pro-cold war record is an insult to the tradition of the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt and to the Negro people, and compared to the choice of Sen. Nixon, prime reactionary, foremost political bigot, and top red-baiter—the nomination of Mrs. Bass, more than anything else points up the real and significant difference between the two old parties and our party which stands for progress and for first-class citizenship for all.

"The vice-president is also pre-

siding officer of the Senate, historically the bottleneck for civil rights legislation. The leaders of the two old parties are fully aware that the election of Sparkman and Nixon will guarantee an even tighter bottleneck in the future.

"We will do everything in our power to carry our message to the Negro people and to all Americans because we believe that only the Progressive Party can carry the banner on which our inscribed hopes of all people who want to see this country return to the traditions of Franklin D. Roosevelt. We believe that the two old parties themselves have proven conclusively that neither one of them represent even the 'lesser of two evils.' This is a year to end compromise with reaction and bigotry, not to make it a national policy. We feel assured that all the people of this broad land who know the dangers of a drift to reaction and to war will understand this message and support us.

The Civil Rights Record



STEVENS

THE PROOF of Adlai E. Stevenson's position on civil rights is in the pudding:

- Illinois has no fair employment practices law or program of any kind.
- Illinois has segregated schools in many parts of the state.
- Illinois has widespread discrimination in all types of public establishments — restaurants, taverns, hotels. Most notorious are the hotels in Springfield, the state capital.
- Illinois has the worst record of racist mob violence of any northern state.

These facts can all be laid at the doorstep of the man who has been Illinois' governor for the last three and a half years, elected on the promise to "enforce more vigorously the civil rights laws and an adequate fair employment practices act."

An FEPC law has not been passed in Illinois because Stevenson did not try hard enough to

get it passed. The record, in fact, shows that Stevenson never wanted it.

The entire world has echoed with the foul story of racist violence in Illinois. The story of Cicero, of Cairo, of the long chain of Chicago anti-Negro riots—these are the fruits of a conciliatory official policy toward racists.

In Cairo, Illinois, mobs burned and bombed the houses of Negroes who tried to conform to the Illinois law by sending their children to the nearest public

school. Stevenson's officials failed to take a vigorous stand against school segregation — a condition rampant in many Illinois communities.

The Illinois governor boasts about his sending national guardsmen to Cicero just a year ago in Illinois' worst outbreak of racist violence. The guards arrived, however, after four days in which the mobsters completed the job of wrecking the home of a Negro family, of burning all their belongings and of running them out of the town.

Stevenson failed to pledge the kind of protection which would make it possible for a Negro family to live in Cicero.

Behind the Broyles Bill Veto

In June, 1951, Stevenson pondered one of the toughest problems of his political career.

The legislature had passed the Broyles Bill, a fascist-like measure providing for the imprisonment for members of labor, liberal and progressive organizations.

Stevenson's problem was that

the overwhelming majority of the people of this state were demanding a veto. They had fought hard against its passage, forming a coalition of tremendous breadth and numbers, the largest movement ever united around a single issue in the history of this state.

With his reputation as a "liberal" at stake, Stevenson vetoed. Was this an act of high principle in defense of basic civil and constitutional rights? Stevenson's veto message answers this question in the negative.

Said Stevenson:

"Legislation of this type, in Illinois and elsewhere, is the direct result of the menacing gains of Communism in Europe and Asia. But it would be unrealistic. If not naive, to assume that such legislation would be effective in combating Communist treachery in America. Such state laws have nowhere uncovered a single case of subversive disloyalty.

"The states are not, in my judgment, equipped to deal with the threat of the world Communist movement which requires this

MINERS KNOW STEVENSON'S LABOR POLICY

ADLAI STEVENSON does not favor the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

His comment on the most vicious anti-labor act ever passed is that "some features of the law seem to me to advance the cause of good labor relations."

In a lifetime remote from the field of labor struggles, Stevenson doesn't have much of a "labor record."

However, as Governor of Illinois, he has clashed repeatedly and violently with the coal miners of this state.

Stevenson is the son of a coal operator. One of his closest personal and political associates is Stuyvesant Peabody, owner of the extensive Peabody mines, the largest mine holdings in the state.

In the mine strike of 1950, Stevenson pressured the leaders of the Progressive Miners of America into calling their men back to the pits while the United Mine Workers were fighting a bitter struggle against the strikebreaking efforts of the coal operators and the government.

Two years later, the head of the Progressive Mine Workers, John Marchiondo, charged Stevenson with full responsibility for the mine disaster at West Frankfort which took 119 lives.

"If you and your inspectors had complied with the law," Marchiondo told the Governor, "this mine would have been closed and the explosion avoided."

This charge against Stevenson was even more sharply

the United Mine Workers.

They pointed out that Stevenson had campaigned for Governor on a program of mine safety, on the promise that the Centralia disaster of 1947, which took 111 lives, "never happens again."

They showed that Stevenson's proposed mine code (never passed by the legislature) was inadequate, that Stevenson's Department of Mines and Minerals was shot through with corruption, that the state director of mines appointed by Stevenson was the former manager of the West Frankfort death mine.

The disaster, Illinois' worst in two decades, revealed that the coal operators were allowed by the state administration to jeopardize the lives of the miners in the

Steel Mills Resume Work

(Continued from Page 6)

ranked in importance with the basic wage scale. It is inconceivable, for example, to a Negro member of the union that the settlement is a victory, if there is nothing in it on his long-standing demand for freedom to promotion to any job open in the steel industry.

THE ABOVE lost demands are certainly seen by most workers as more important than the formulation for the union security clause. It is an old lesson in trade unionism that union security is as strong in an industry as the militancy and vigilance of its workers make it; not necessarily the number of workers who are listed for dues checkoffs.

A union that is continually fighting to improve the conditions of its members and keeps its shop-steward machine in active trim, needn't worry about the reluctance of workers to join it.

Our repeated assertion that the strike was provoked by the em-

ployers because, among other of their important objectives, they sought to extort a big price hike, has proven fully correct. The settlement of the strike came suddenly like a bolt from the blue, a day after Philip Murray and the employers told the world that both sides are "hopelessly deadlocked."

THEN CAME the President's dramatic invitation of Murray and Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel to the White House and the "face-to-face" meeting of the two in the Cabinet room for an hour and a half, and the agreement. Simultaneous with announcement of the agreement was the disclosure by War Mobilizer John R. Steelman that he has granted the industry a price hike averaging \$5.20 a ton. And only several days earlier Price Administrator Ellis Arnall said he would never allow more than \$2.88 a ton. Truman said when he seized the mills that the industry isn't entitled under the law to more than \$2 to \$3 a ton.

The terms Fairless agreed to were exactly those offered a month earlier to Bethlehem Steel's President Joseph Larkin, and which he, Fairless, vetoed in a meeting of the "Big Six."

Fairless' offer to join Murray in a tour of steel plants to restore labor-management "goodwill" will be taken as just so much hypocrisy by the workers after the experience they have had since November. We are more likely to see local struggles over the many unsolved questions.

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FDR: THE FORGOTTEN MAN

(Continued from Page 3.)

Rep. Adam Powell of New York exited, demonstratively, declaring that he could not support the national ticket. Others did so quietly, hoping by this method to avoid responsibility for placing a Dixiecrat on the party ticket.

The platform reflects the impotence of the liberal wing mainly its retreat on civil rights. It failed to call specifically for an FEPC with enforcement powers, and then rejected the number one demand of liberal bloc—a pledge to change the Senate rules and thus stop Dixiecrat filibustering. But the platform committee also rejected many other demands of labor, including the \$1.25 minimum wage.

IT IS BY NOW rather clear that the elimination of the "liberal" wing's influence from the party's councils was one of the main objectives of Wall Street with respect to the Democratic convention. In the GOP convention, the big financial groups made their man, Gen. Eisenhower, the party nominee.

In the Democratic convention, these same interests took steps to guarantee the nomination of Stevenson, who would be "safe" in the event the Democratic ticket won. But Stevenson, it is now obvious, was chosen for another assignment too. It was to be his job to purge the party of the "extremists," a job eagerly sought by Wall Street.

THIS OBJECTIVE was freely admitted by Sen. Russell in a press conference Friday morning. A reporter pointed out that the "liberal wing" of the party—the CIO, AFL, ADA and NAACP was resentful of the convention action in seating Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

"Oh, that's that extreme group," replied Russell. "It is my purpose to prevent that extreme group from taking over control of the party. Of course we want them in the party, but not on the leadership. They would make the Democratic Party like the Labor Party in England, or worse. Governor Stevenson would lead the Democratic Party as a progressive party but he would not permit it to be a socialist party."

LEADERS of the liberal wing, although they find the medicine very bitter, are already pretending to be quite elated at the result of the convention. James Wechsler of ADA, editor of the New York Post, has even launched a journalistic campaign to rewrite history by presenting the nomination of Stevenson as a "coup" put over by the liberals against the opposition of the Dixiecrats.

The truth of the matter is that the combination of city bosses and Dixiecrats swung into action even before the convention met and in a few hours completely dominated the situation. The platform committee, controlled by a coalition of Stevenson and Russell forces, rejected the demands of the liberals. The credentials committee, manipulated by the same coalition, voted to seat the white supremacy delegations from Texas and Mississippi.

THE LIBERAL WING was already bowing to the power of this coalition when it elected not to fight the credentials committee report. Instead it contented itself with a meaningless rules change which was later nullified by the big guns of the convention acting in strategy outlined by Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina.

For a candidate who was "reluctantly" responding to an alleged "draft" Stevenson got very few votes on the first ballot, only 27 compared with 340 for Kefauver. But leaders of the liberal wing saw the handwriting on the wall. They knew the power of the machine and decided to get on the winning side as soon as possible. Two of them, Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota and

Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan, the soap and shaving cream millionaire, went to see Stevenson (or his managers—this detail is not clear). They announced they were ready to switch to Stevenson but they wanted a face-saver, something they could show their constituents as evidence of a "liberal" victory. In short they asked to have Kefauver named as Stevenson's running mate.

STEVENSON is reported to have replied that he would not accept Kefauver—that he did not regard him as a man of "good judgment or good sense." The rebuff was sharp. Humphrey and Williams returned to their delegate caucuses in fury. On the next ballot, Williams threw Michigan's 40 votes to Kefauver. Humphrey threw 17 of his state's votes to Kefauver but seven went to Stevenson.

Some labor representatives, equally angry, were issuing sharp statements. President Albert Hayes of the machinists union (650,000 members) said: "If the Democratic machine thinks they can win the election with a combination of Dixiecrat reactionaries and a quasi-liberal, they are in for a rude awakening in November."

TOM CARROLL, president of

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the AFL Maintenance of Way Employees said: "Stevenson is not a candidate whom the working people of our nation would vote for."

Before the third ballot could be cast, however, the liberal wing had crawled shamefaced on the bandwagon. But it was Arkansas, a Dixiecrat state, not a liberal delegation, which was first to switch votes to Stevenson and thereby started the bandwagon roll which put the Illinois governor over, Humphrey and Soapy Williams, Sen. Blair Moody, Philip Murray, Averell Harriman and Estes Kefauver—they were all on board, making noises intended to convey the impression that they were actually operating the dam thing.

It was this development which made it unnecessary for the Stevenson managers to draw upon their Southern reserves, something they deliberately postponed in order to avoid revealing the close ties between Stevenson and the Dixiecrats.

THE LEADERS of the liberal wing thus performed their time-honored function. But they got no thanks for it, no reward, and no face-saving except what can be conjured up out of the inkpot of Jimmy Wechsler, the New Leader edition and the ADA "strategists."

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ALP Centers Drive To Elect Bianchi, Negro Candidates

By MAX GORDON

NEW YORK'S American Labor Party leaders see as their central problem in the 1952 elections how to let a citizenry, which is deeply disturbed by the antics of the major parties, know there is in the field a real alternative to the presidential tickets and the war platforms of these parties.

This is their chief worry for the entire campaign. More immediately, they are faced with the job of sending back to the State Legislature labor-endorsed State Senator William J. Bianchi, a Republican who is battling the GOP machine in the primaries for his party's nomination. Bianchi was the one authentic labor voice in Albany for the past two years. His chance of reelection depends on the result of the primary election Aug. 19 in Manhattan's 22nd senatorial district.

BIANCHI'S reelection is the top local contest faced by labor. It has also embarked, with considerable success, on a campaign to win greater Negro representation in the halls of Congress, state senate and assembly.

A major contest in this regard is in Manhattan's 21st Senatorial District where a faction of the Democratic Party has responded to the plea of a powerful coalition of Negroes of all parties to name a Negro candidate for New York's lily-white Senate. The coalition was organized on the initiative of the ALP in Harlem. A Negro leader, Julius Archibald, has been entered in the Democratic primary against incumbent State Senator Harold I. Panken. Archibald is receiving the backing of all forces in the Committee for Negro representation, regardless of party.

A second primary fight involves a progressive Negro Democrat, Carl Lawrence, for assembly in Harlem's 12th A. D. Lawrence has accepted ALP support and is battling in the primary for the Democratic nomination.

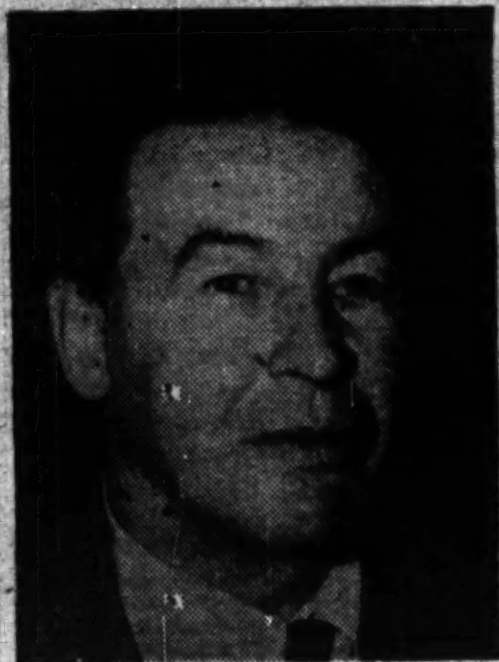
IN THE 23RD SENATORIAL DISTRICT in Manhattan, Rev. John J. Sass, independent Democrat, has accepted the ALP designation for State Senate.

A sharp fight is shaping up in the 14th A. D. in Manhattan, center of Puerto Rican population in New York, where Manuel Medina, Puerto Rican leader, is ALP nominee for Assembly, with a good chance to become the first Puerto Rican legislator since 1940.

In Brooklyn, under ALP initiative, a wide coalition of Negro leaders of all parties has forced the nomination of a Negro Republican for Congress, Rev. George W. Thomas of the Brown Memorial Baptist Church. He is the first Negro to be named for Congress by either major party.

Bronxites are centering their campaign on the 26th Senatorial District, where Dan Sheppard, Negro fur worker, is the ALP nominee. And in Queens, a Negro independent Democrat, Dr. Frederick E. Bell, filed for the primaries of his party, but has been thrown off the ballot. He is appealing in the courts. No Negro

Progressive Party Presidential Slate



VINCENT HALLINAN

official has even been elected in Queens.

THE PRESIDENTIAL and state slate of the ALP face a thick curtain of press, radio and TV silence. The political writers and commentators are not even indulging in the usual red-baiting against the Progressive Party national slate, which, in New York, is the ALP slate. They just make believe there is no third party in existence and hope the voters will not find out.

Big business reactionaries who control the Democratic Party are hoping existence of this slate will remain a deep, dark secret so they will not have to make too many verbal concessions to the workers, Negro people, liberals who would be likely to shift to the Progressive Party unless appeased by liberal promises.

A WASHINGTON REPORT appearing in the World Telegram and Sun early in the week declared flatly that the Democrats felt safe in naming tory senator John Sparkman for vice-president because there was no fear that Negro and workingclass voters would shift to the Progressive Party as enough did in 1948 to lose New York for the Democrats. The report implied there was no Progressive Party slate to which to shift.

Aside from the fact that this report suggested the basically reactionary and damagocic nature of the Democratic Party, it also revealed the importance of a strong Progressive Party to force concessions, including real ones, from the Democratic Party. Weakening of the Progressives invariably leads the Democratic machine to veer openly toward its natural habitat, big business toryism.

UNREST among independent-minded New York voters with both parties springs from four major issues: peace, labor measures, civil rights, democratic liberty.

Both major parties have set their



MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS



BIANCHI

course, in their platforms for expansion of the war in Korea, and for starting it up in Europe.

The line for both party foreign policy planks was laid down by John Foster Dulles, leading figure in the Rockefeller financial empire and prime mover of the Korean War. His aim, and that of his financial masters, is to make the world safe for big business exploitation, under cover of fighting "Russian imperialism."

These planks are directly opposed to the desires of the people of the country, who want an end to the Korean War and a settlement of world differences by peaceful means.

THE ALP's presidential ticket, its platform and its nominee for U. S. Senate, Corliss Lamont, have come out flatly for peace in Korea and for peaceful five-power negotiations to settle differences.

All four presidential and vice-presidential nominees have opposed outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, and the two with previous congressional experience, GOP vice-presidential nominee Richard Nixon and Senator Sparkman, have voted for Taft-Hartley. They voted against labor on several other vital issues, as well.

This, plus the sell-out of both parties in relation to civil rights, has shaken some labor leaders, as well as Negro leaders, into con-

N. Y. BUILDING ACTIVITY CUT 21% IN FIRST HALF OF 1952

Building construction valued at \$155 million was started in New York City during the first six months of 1952, according to preliminary figures released by Robert R. Behlow, regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This represents a decline of 21 percent from last year's building rate.

The most severe drop in local construction activity continues to be concentrated in private building. 8,400 new dwelling units, valued at \$50,000,000, were started during the first half of this year, a decline of one third in

both physical volume and valuation from the first six months of 1951.

In contrast to declines in other types of construction, private non-residential building is up 11 percent from last year's rate. Private alterations, additions, and repairs, valued at \$15 million, is off 21 percent.

The decline in public building activity parallels that in private work. The total cost of public construction started thus far this year is \$61 million, a decline of 20 percent from the first half of 1951.

sideration of breaking with the two major parties. At a meeting in New York last week, several Negro leaders even suggested that Negro candidates on major tickets set up an independent ticket for themselves as well, so Negroes voting for them would not have to vote the major party slates.

NEITHER MAJOR PARTY has tackled the issue of repressive legislation such as the Smith and McCarran Acts, as well as "Loyalty Oaths", screening, etc.

The Progressive Party, including New York's ALP, has come out four-square for repeal of Taft-Hartley, for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts and elimination of loyalty oaths and screenings. It is also for strong FEPC, anti-lynch, anti-poll tax laws, against Senate filibuster procedures, etc.

In seeking to reelect State Senator Bianchi, Laborites have in mind the fact that he led the struggle against the notorious Hughes-Brees Law to cripple unemployment insurance and to return huge chunks of money to the big employers which should by rights go to the jobless. He fought against Governor Dewey's rent control steal, against jacking up New York's sales and nuisance taxes, for an end to jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town, and scores of other progressive measures.

IN ADDITION, the alliance of liberal, pro-labor GOP voters and the ALP in his district is fighting to smash the efforts at isolating the ALP which both major party machines have adopted to rid themselves of progressive pressures. A victory in the GOP primary for this labor-supported legislator would help to destroy this protective measure of reaction.

The GOP Curran machine in Manhattan knows this, and is putting all its weight behind its official candidate, Dr. Charles Muzicato, even though it knows this means throwing the Senate seat to a Democrat in November.

Curran has the support of the Democratic machine in his GOP fight against Bianchi.

Canada Store Strike Wins \$4 Wage Hike

MONTREAL, Canada. — A 13-week strike at French Canada's largest department store ended today when 800 members of the National Syndicate of Store Employees were promised minimum pay boosts of \$4 a week.

Gerard Picard, president of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, signed an agreement yesterday with Dupuis Freres, Ltd.

Benjamin Davis

(Continued from Page 1)

gust with the betrayals of the Republicans and Democrats. Street rallies will be held three times a week on the busiest corners.

The Committee, headed by Mr. Gray, and William Duff, secretary, and Jerry Leeds, treasurer, is based on non-partisan participation for Davis' election. Democrats and Republicans, as well as Laborites, are cooperating with the Committee which anticipates a mounting tide of independent voting support as the campaign unfolds.

The more than 90,000 residents of the great Harlem community are faced by the worst hazards in the city: fire-traps, vermin-swarming, rat-infested, rent gougers, inadequate and overcrowded schools, food profiteers, brutal and trigger-happy anti-Negro police, soaring tuberculosis and disease, one of the highest child mortality rates in the city, brazen jimcrow rejection of a hospital and health clinic.

These are some of the reasons why the Freedom Party nomination of Benjamin J. Davis is being seen by 11 A. D. voters not only as a local problem but a challenge to the warmongers, witch-hunters and Dixiecrat white supremacists throughout the nation.

The twin slogans—Bring Davis Back to Harlem and Elect Davis To The Assembly—are part of the people's fight for peace and democracy.



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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

AUGUST 3, 1952

SECTION 2

'Why We Fight to Vote'

"That old capitol is full of ghosts," an old Negro said in Mississippi. "A Negro Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, a Superintendent of Education once held office there; and there were 55 State Legislators and nine State Senators. . . . They're afraid we'll make those ghosts in the old State Capitol come alive again."

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE Old State Capitol in Jackson, Mississippi, was abandoned in 1900 for a new Capitol building after "white rule" had been established for 25 years. Standing at the intersection of U. S. highways 80 and 51, at the eastern terminus of broad and bustling Capitol Street, the faded brown-stone building, occupying a city square, symbolizes both the progressive heights once attained and reactionary swamp into which Mississippi politics has receded.

"That Old Capitol building is full of ghosts," an oldtime Negro Republican leader told me. "A Negro Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, a State Superintendent of Education once held office there, and there were at one time 55 State Legislators and nine State Senators."

There was a pause and the old man continued:

"Yes, sir, that old Capitol represents a time when Negroes in Mississippi had some power and some consideration—and the white folks know it. That's why they're fighting so hard to keep us away from the polls. They're afraid that we will make those ghosts in the Old State Capitol come alive again."

SOME CHANGES IN 40 YEARS

Then the aging leader, a veteran of many political battles in his state, emphasized with a smile:

"And that is exactly what we are out to do."

The above just about outlines the nature of the struggle the Negro people are conducting in every southern state for full citizenship and democracy. I found that the level of the fight varied, as did the tactics; but the objectives were clear and the fog of white supremacy and distortion official propaganda masquerading as history had not blurred the real goals.

Everywhere, with the possible exception of South Carolina and Texas, the right-to-vote movement is still confined to the cities with islands of activity, as in Louisiana, among Negro farmers, croppers and tenants. However, the rate of increase in the Negro vote is phenomenal when it is considered that the right to vote had to be won against governments whose stated objectives to date include keeping the Negro voteless.

There had been insignificant increases in the Negro vote between 1900 and 1940, but it was not until the Negro people wrested a wartime decision from U. S. Courts in 1944, outlawing the "White Primary," that southern Negroes

climbed into political prominence. There were less than 20,000 Negro voters in South Carolina during the Presidential elections of 1944, but today there are an estimated 130,000. Texas Negro voters rose from less than 100,000 to the present figure estimated at between 275,000 and 300,000. Florida, with 60,000 Negro voters in 1944, had 116,000 in 1950 according to official reports and tabulations, and leaders estimate the present Negro registration to be in the neighborhood of 200,000.

ONLY FRACTION HAVE THE BALLOT

Georgia leaders assert that 140,000 Negroes will vote in that state this year and 97,000 is the reported number from North Carolina. Louisiana leaders claim 90,000, with 26,000 of these in New Orleans. Alabama, with an estimated 30,000 Negro voters and Mississippi with a report of from 30,000 to 40,000 are trailing the rest of the southern states in the fight for the ballot.

All told there are one million Negroes qualified to vote in the Deep South. But this is just a fraction of the number of Negroes above the age of 21 in those states, which give one an idea of how far the right-to-vote movement has to go before real democracy is reached. In Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana combined there are more than 1,500,000 Negroes above voting age. And throughout the Deep South there is an estimated potential of 5-6,000,000 Negro voters.

In every state I covered, except South Carolina and Texas, there were complaints of official and extra-legal coercion used against Negroes seeking to exercise their Constitutional right of voting. In Alabama, state and county officials have made it almost impossible for any but a handful of Negroes to vote. Indeed, anti-democratic practices in that state are so odious that a Birmingham daily complained editorially that Alabama stood behind Mississippi in the percentage of voters to population.

HOW THEY ARE DENIED VOTE

Consider what a prospective Negro voter has to confront in the great state of Alabama. The three-man board of registrars meets in the county seat on the first and third Mondays. How many farmers or workers can get to a county seat during business hours on Mondays? But supposing that a worker does take the day off, if he is a Negro he still has other obstacles to overcome. He has to find all three registrars present, which is a difficult task if one of them insists upon taking his lunch hour at the approach of a dark-complexioned Alabamian. But supposing that he finds all

three of them present, he still has to answer a few questions. "How many windows in the State Capitol? How many bubbles in a cake of soap?" are some of the questions known to have been asked of Negro applicants.

SOME OTHER BARRIERS TO OVERCOME

Now, granting that the questions were not those above, but simply ones which were answered, there are still other barriers. When did you pay your poll tax? If the receipt shows that the tax was not paid between February and October of the preceding year—if an aspiring candidate for citizenship—does not announce his intention a year in advance—it's "no dice" with the three men who determine who in their county shall constitute the electorate. And the end is not yet.

Alabama is thorough in its anti-democratic persistence. It makes it necessary for every new voter—and what Negro isn't?—to be vouched for by an older voter (a white person). The Jimcrow laws have made it impossible, except in rare cases, for friendships to develop between whites and Negroes to the point where a white person will brave the county officials' white supremacy wrath to aid a Negro in registering.

In spite of these obstacles, which up to now have been challenged by the Negroes alone with a few gripes from a small section of whites, the miracle of 80,000 Negro voters has been achieved.

Mississippi's court clerks act as registrars, and at present there is a suit against the clerk of the Forrest County Court for denying Negroes the right to

register. Although the obstacles to Negroes' voting are not codified, as in Alabama, it is still not easy to get the clerks in all 82 Mississippi County Courts to add Negro names to the voters' lists. This is especially true in the rich Delta region of northwest Mississippi with its cluster of Negro-majority counties.

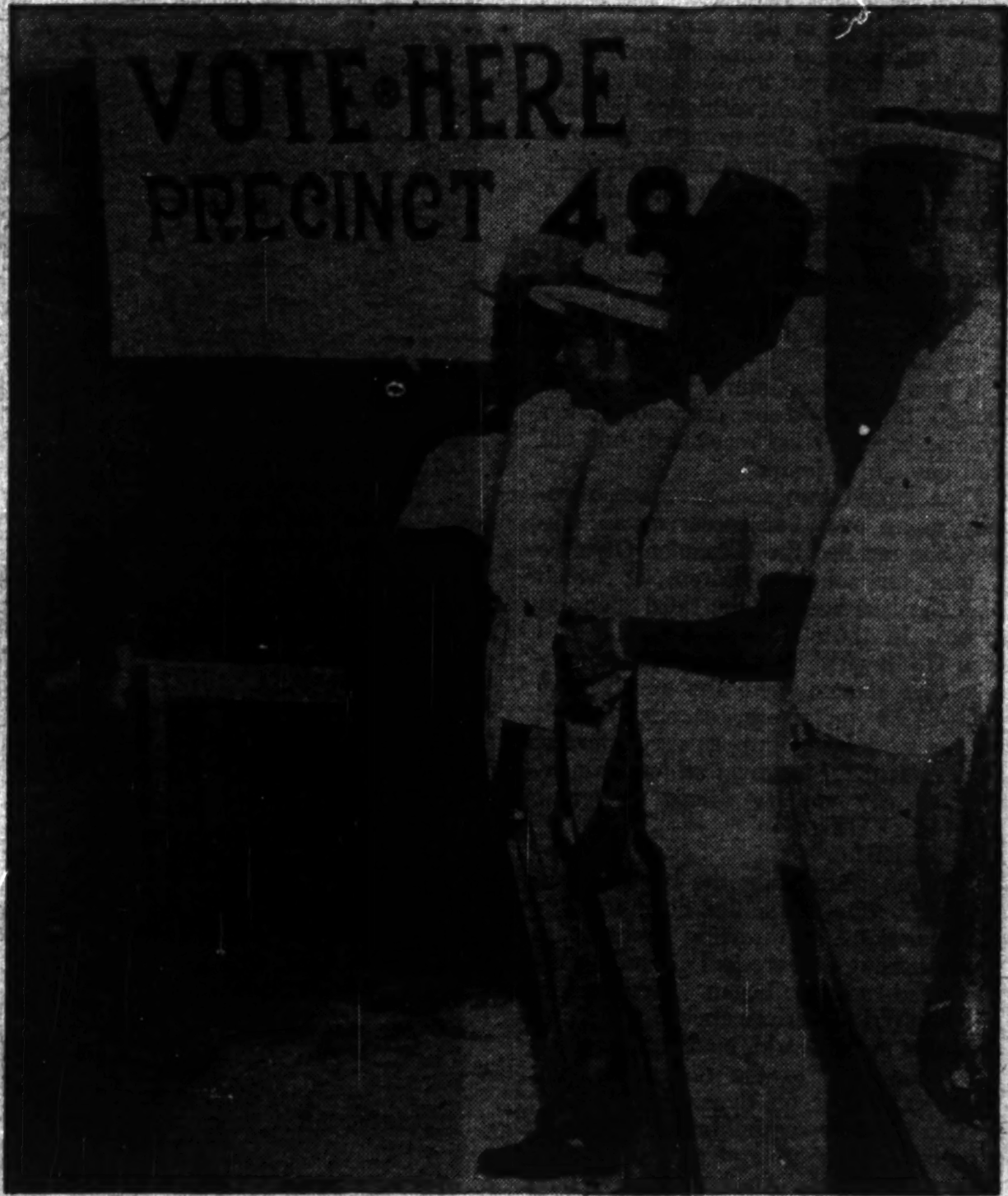
"Yazoo County, where we outnumber the white people six to one," a Meridian Negro businessman who travels extensively in the Delta country told me, "is the worst discriminator in the state."

Similar complaints have been heard from the Black Belt sections of North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Georgia.

PORTEND OF NATIONAL CHANGES

A number of factors account for the partial breakthrough of Negro voters in the cities. Firstly, there are Negro organizations—civic, political and labor—to channel mass sentiment; secondly, rival white political factions, where there is no "danger" of Negroes gaining a "controlling" position, in some cases seek to enlarge the Negro vote and hold it captive through appointed Negro leaders; and, finally, there has resulted from the civil rights fight within the Democratic Party a shift from the Dixiecrats by groups of "loyal" Democrats now willing to "sacrifice" some of their white supremacy advantages for a chance at continued patronage dispensed through the national organization.

These factors are readily discernable in Deep South cities, and they portend some significant changes in the national political set-up unless the nation-wide fight for civil rights is side-tracked.



Negro voters in Texas casting their ballots

Woman Record Holder

Nina Dumbadze, like most people of the Soviet Union, had taken an active part in sports since childhood. An injury ended her efforts on the track and she turned to other sports. Here's the story of how she became record holder in the discus throw.

By VADIM SINYAVSKY
(Moscow Radio Sports Announcer)
MOSCOW.

NINA DUMBADZE, holder of the world record in discus throwing has been an athlete for many years. She became interested in sports in early childhood, and at the age of eight she played tennis and was an excellent swimmer.

She took part in light athletic, swimming and cycling competitions.

As the years went by, she kept adding to her laurels. Light athletics became her favorite field. She came to Moscow for competitions as a member of Georgia's picked team. But here the girl had a stroke of bad luck. She was taken from the field, to Skifasovsky Institute of Emergency Medical Assistance. The doctor on duty announced:

"An unsuccessful jump. The kneecap is injured."

It was a serious injury. It seemed as though this would be the end of her athletic career. Nina recovered, but not well enough to jump.

Nina lapsed into reminiscences, mentally going over her career as an athlete. She recalled the Ukrainian Olympic Games for school children, at which time she had been in the third grade at school. In those competitions she had set a USSR girls' record in discus throwing. She remembered the result very well—25.18 meters—an excellent result for a schoolgirl, but a very modest achievement for a grown athlete. Nevertheless, why not try discus throwing?

STUDIED OTHERS' METHODS

Without waiting for the beginning of the next season, she settled down to study the technique of throwing in order to get a thorough theoretical grounding before the season began. She studied photographs of performances by the best throwers in the world, made calculations, drew diagrams of the discus in flight and read books on dynamics.

The summer season brought definite progress. Every attempt sent the discus flying farther. In April she threw 37.6 meters, and a month later she increased this distance by 1.3 meters. In July she extended her throw to 40.37 meters—the standard for a Master of Sports. This was a major victory.

Nina became one of the best discus throwers in the USSR. A contributing factor in this success was her competition with the fine Kharkov woman athlete, Zoya Sinitskaya, who held the USSR record in this event.

The meeting took place in Kiev at a competition for the best discus throwers in the country. Sinitskaya was next to the last on the list. Nina will never forget the expression on Zoya's face as she took her place in the ring. Her lips were tightly compressed and her stance conveyed an impression of great concentration and strength.



Nina Dumbadze, holder of the women's discus record.



At an international competition at Moscow's Dynamo Stadium are (left to right) D. Jezsani of Hungary and Nina Dumbadze and N. Ponomaryova of the Soviet Union.

"Watch her set a record," said Nina to a friend who stood next to her.

The discus was sent flying into the air. It brought the thousands of spectators to their feet with loud exclamations: Sinitskaya's discus had dropped beyond the flag which indicated the existing record. A new record—43.13 meters—had been established.

Zoya was surrounded by press photographers and cameramen. Nina walked over to her rival and offered her sincere congratulations. Zoya answered, "You can surely improve on my result."

This was just what Nina wanted to do. Now her turn had come, and she stepped into the ring.

HER FIRST RECORD THROW

Nina saw the judges lift the tiny red flag and move it to the place where Sinitskaya's discus had dropped a few minutes earlier. "How far that looks," thought Nina. Then she lifted her arm and threw.

A moment later the stadium was again alive with excitement. At first Nina did not even realize that her discus had dropped beyond the flag. She was surrounded by people pressing her hand and embracing her. Someone pushed a bouquet of flowers into her hands. The judges stretched the steel tape measure, and then the radio announcer's voice said:

"Dumbadze's result is 44 meters 51 centimeters."

Nina had improved on the old record by more than a meter. But this was only a USSR record. It was still short of the world record—48.31 meters—held by Gisela Mauermayer, the German champion. Nina settled down to hard training, determined to beat this record.

In 1938, Nina improved her own record at a competition held in Baku. She scored a throw of 47.33 meters, only one meter short of the world record. It is easy to say "only one," but it requires tremendous effort to go over this mark.

Nina worked hard to evolve a new style of throwing. Her coach, Honored Master of Sports Boris Dyachkov, was on the alert for any inaccuracy or awkwardness, and Nina could see the results: She was constantly extending her throw. The line traced by the discus, the beautiful curve of its flight, told her that she was approaching the record.

Nina came to Moscow for competitions. The announcer called her name, and she moved off slowly toward the ring. A hush fell over the stadium. She took a deep breath. One more. And then with a turn she put all her strength into her throw. The discus was sent flying and while it was still in the air the spectators leaped to their feet shouting. The stadium thundered with cheers from 70,000 throats.

The discus dropped beyond the two tiny flags set a meter apart. Two records—the USSR and the world record—were shattered. She had thrown the discus 49.11 meters.

In the years that followed, Nina forced the judges to move the tiny red flag again and again. Each time she exceeded her best throw by several centimeters, persistently aiming at the 50-meter mark. She finally crossed this landmark too.

On this occasion her discus hit the 53.7 meter mark.

Now only one question remains: Is Dumbadze's record the limit? No, the world holder has not yet said her final word.

*1 meter equals 3.28 feet.

Ted Tinsley Says...

Pilsener and Peace

NOT MANY WEEKS AGO the people of Switzerland went to the polls to express themselves on a vital issue: Pilsener or War. The Swiss chose Pilsener, which drove the New York Times to complain that "Swiss confidence that the voters of this determinedly neutral country will accept almost any sacrifice for adequate national defense has been rudely shaken by the final results of Sunday's referendum."

You will notice the neat distinction that the Times makes between "Swiss confidence" and the Swiss voters. Since the Times does not find this "Swiss confidence" in the Swiss voters, it must have discovered it in the American embassy.

The issue was beer vs. the Pentagon's idea of Swiss national defense. The proposal was to tax beer to finance Swiss armament (armament, incidentally, which would come up to NATO specifications).

Every political party in Switzerland, except for the Communist Party, supported this tax. The people, who are evidently slow to recognize that the major political

parties represent their interest, defeated the tax by a resounding vote. The Swiss are more interested in blowing the suds off beer than blowing the heads off people.

The Times, which as you know always has the last word to say on democracy, offers another comment on the Pilsener vs. War situation. "For some time," says the Times, "Swiss voters (all male), have shown a disturbing tendency to vote 'no' on everything put up to them."

Now whom does this "disturbing tendency" disturb? I think that if this disturbing tendency disturbed the Swiss, perhaps they would vote 'yes' on some Pentagon propositions, and thereby stop disturbing themselves.

Somewhat I get the feeling that the Times isn't being quite honest with its readers. It isn't really that the Swiss vote 'no.' It's the issues on which they vote 'no' that bother the Times. I'm sure that if the Swiss voted 'yes' on trade with Eastern Europe, a peacetime economy, and proposals for peaceful coexistence between East and West, the Times would suddenly find that the Swiss have a "disturbing tendency" to vote 'yes.'

As I write this, the temperature is in the 90's, and I feel a deep feeling of kinship with the Swiss. If someone were to approach me this minute, and ask, "Which would you sooner have a 30 calibre machine gun or a bottle of cold beer," I would answer, "Make mine beer."

"But what of national defense?" my questioner might ask.

And I would answer, "Among the things I want to defend right now is a cold bottle of beer. You can not take it away from me and ask me to defend it at the same time. Furthermore a cold bottle of beer would increase my feeling of fellowship with the people of all other nations. It would contribute to an atmosphere in which we could settle outstanding international problems. I can not say the same for a 30 calibre machine gun."

I suppose the Swiss were in somewhat the same frame of mind when the referendum came up.

The situation is serious. Acheson will have to sit down and talk things over with the Swiss voters who don't seem to vote right. If he does talk it over, I suggest that he do it over a cold bottle of beer.

World of Labor

After 50 Years, Tobin Gives Some Frank Talk

By GEORGE MORRIS

DANIEL J. TOBIN, president of the Teamsters, the AFL's largest union (1,300,000), is not an advocate of a progressive third party and he most certainly isn't a friend of the Progressive Party. He has been a life-long Democrat, many years head of its labor committee.

But it is Tobin who in his column in the August International Teamster, delivers a devastating indictment of both old parties. Looking back to his experience of 50-odd years as a labor leader Tobin says:

"I know how we fought to get something in the platform friendly to labor, but after all our work in the convention the platform was mostly forgotten when the men who pledged themselves to carry it out were returned to office. . . . I have lost confidence in the leaders of both parties, so far as carrying out the pledges to labor contained in their platform. That's why I didn't go along with the 'tops' in Washington in recent years."

Regarding the Democratic Party's claim to being the "friend of labor" Tobin said:

"I also know that the men in that party have come out and promised this and that to labor. And I also know that they sit back and laugh during the cocktail hour and boast of how they made certain promises to appease the men of labor. . . . That is the policy being followed today, and that is the reason men and women of labor have been injured by both the Republicans and Democrats."

On Truman's professed friendship to labor, he says: "How would it look to you men and women of labor, to you my fellow trade unionists in the International, if I started a movement before the General Executive Board and advocated a separate policy and did not get one member of my board to go along with me? How would it look to you? You would have a right to feel I didn't mean what I was advocating or else I made no effort to get my suggestions adopted by the board."

"Well, you can look in at the cabinet. You can look in on a Democratic Congress and you will find out that most of the propositions or suggestions of progressive legislation that have been recommended by the President of the United States have been either ignored, set aside, or amended to such an extent that they amounted to nothing."

Why is labor treated so badly? Tobin doesn't see the reason in the fact that the two old parties are both parties of monopoly capitalism and war. He doesn't see the need of a party expressing the will of labor and its allies. He blames ENTIRELY the disunity in labor ranks. "After all, labor is getting exactly what it deserves," he says. Labor unity is, of course, necessary for labor to get anywhere. But there is also the question of unity for what? Unity to promote a war policy, which we had for a while in the United Labor Policy Committee, did not advance but retarded the progress of labor. Were labor united for independent political action and on a program based on labor's true interests, then we would have a real change in the situation.

But what does Tobin plan to do? After he himself showed that platforms are written to be ignored by the two old parties, he says:

"I will cast my vote for the platform and party that pledges sincerely to help the toilers, but unless I change my mind as of this writing, I will not go out and go down on my knees, as I have in the past, and beg men and women to vote for this party or that party. They have given me no assurance during the past six years

that they mean what they say."

In other words, Tobin feels that it is almost a "toss-up" with him. As an afterthought, he writes that perhaps his union would back a Democrat if that party names a "progressive." But the lavish praise he pours out for Gen. Eisenhower, terming his nomination a "double victory" for labor, leaves you wondering whether Tobin feels there is enough of a margin between a Democratic or Republican victory worth campaigning for.

Tobin expresses the disillusionment with the old parties that is widespread in the ranks of labor these days. He even warns that it will be a tough job to bring out the labor vote unless the workers are convinced that they have a real choice. This undoubtedly reflects the feeling you'll find among the million-odd AFL teamsters who drive trucks on every highway and street in America.

But despite his frankly-expressed view, Tobin, the top labor leader, refuses to draw the only possible conclusion—that labor and its true allies need a party of their own. Like a trained mule he says he will again go through the routine he admits is futile.

It's another matter with the members and lower officialdom of Tobin's union. Many of them will learn even from what Tobin writes of the old parties in the union journal and cast their ballots for Progressive Party candidates. A majority will undoubtedly still bet on one of the other of the two old party candidates. That, however, should not prevent the possibility of a maximum of united action of all forces—including the Progressives—in support of the best possible congressional, local and state candidates on ANY of the tickets. In the meantime, as was suggested in the resolution of the convention of the United Packinghouse Workers, begin now to work for a third party labor ticket in 1954. I doubt whether many of the rank and file members of Tobin's union want to go through another 50 years of disappointment with the two old parties like those described by the president of their union.

Churchman Tells about Germ War

We cannot all go to China to examine the evidence, the Dean of Canterbury says, but we should honestly examine the evidence which is now coming out of China.

By DR. HEWLETT JOHNSON

Dean of Canterbury

LONDON

SOMETIMES it is hard to accept facts because they sound too good to be true—the facts about the new life that is blossoming in the countries of socialism, for instance.

Sometimes it is equally hard for people to accept facts because they seem too bad to be true.

This is one of the difficulties in the way of many people crediting the fact, which I believe to be irrefutable, that the Americans are using germ weapons in China.

A foul weapon it is, and it strikes people with peculiar horror; more terrible even than napalm bombs or obliteration bombing of towns, because it is genocidal; its aim is to obliterate a whole race.

These weapons of mass murder have been condemned by the Archbishop of York and many other churchmen in this country just as forcibly as the germ weapon has been condemned by the Chinese church leaders.

I do not believe it will be long before our church in Britain will give credence to the reality of germ warfare also, and will demand the banning of this mass weapon, too.

The Americans themselves are quite open about the fact that they are seeking new weapons which have the "advantage" of destroying life without destroying property.

Maj. Gen. E. P. Bullene, Chief Chemical Officer of the U. S. Army, told a meeting of the American Chemical Society this year:

"Not only is gas a good psychological

weapon, but its effectiveness and economy are enhanced by the fact that, unlike bombing and explosive-type munitions, it does not destroy physical property."

Brig-Gen. William M. Creasy, general commanding the U. S. Army Chemical Corps Research and Engineering Command, told the American Women's Patriotic Conference in January:

"The weapons [biological and radiological] which we have under development may provide an opportunity at the smallest logistical cost to reduce an enemy's ability to resist."

The general added:

"Germ warfare must be an asset and not a liability. I am sure you will agree with me."

In fact, ever since the beginning of the Korean war, American generals have openly boasted that it will be "won" not by American soldiers fighting on the ground, but by new and secret weapons.

Mr. Herbert Hoover repeated this point only this Wednesday when he addressed the American Republican convention at Chicago.

In fact, in an entertainingly subtle

attempt to deny the evidence I have given that germ bombs have been dropped on China, the schedule journalist, Mr. Chapman Pincher, in Wednesday's Daily Express wrote:

"The U. S. has probably spent more than \$200,000,000 on germ weapon research. Only a gullible man would believe that such crude weapons could be the result."

He promises us: "If bacterial weapons are ever used they will deliver concentrated germs as fine mists intended to infect people directly."

How is it possible to ignore, however, as the whole Press, with the exception of the Daily Worker, has ignored since May 24—the evidence of the two American airmen, Lieut. Kenneth Enoch and pilot John Quinn, now prisoners, who were trained to drop germ bombs?

I have brought back with me from China a facsimile copy of the 36-page report the two men drew up in their desire to make some atonement for the crime they committed.

This document, with its detailed notes on lectures given to Air Force crews on the methods of bacteriological warfare,

and how they dropped canisters of infected insects in Korea, rings completely true.

If it rang false in any particular, I am sure some British newspaper would have hastened to publish it, with commentary. Instead we have had the commentary, but no publication of the report itself.

I had the opportunity of meeting Wilfred Burchett, sometime correspondent of the Daily Express, who had just returned from interviewing both men; he vouches for the complete accuracy of their voluntary statements and notes that Quinn, as a devout Catholic, was relieved to have the opportunity of confessing.

He had been most uneasy when given this terrible task.

Evidence of germ war is naturally much harder to collect than evidence of atom-bombing. It destroys only the unprotected human body. It has failed in China because of the extensive precautions taken ever since the first pile of suspect insects was found upon the now.

Thousands of men and women can testify to seeing the "dud" bombs come down, releasing their contents, which the whole population then hastens to destroy through burial or fire.

Journalists totally ignorant of Chinese ways have made fun of the picture I gave of masses of Chinese children collecting the germ-carrying insects in bottles with chopsticks.

If they had ever seen the speed and accuracy with which the Chinese use chopsticks they would realize that no instrument could be more effective for speedily trapping a number of small objects, such as insects, and popping them into a bottle without contact with the fingers.

I could, had I the time, describe many other ingenious implements, invented by the children themselves, for catching flies in the air, for instance.

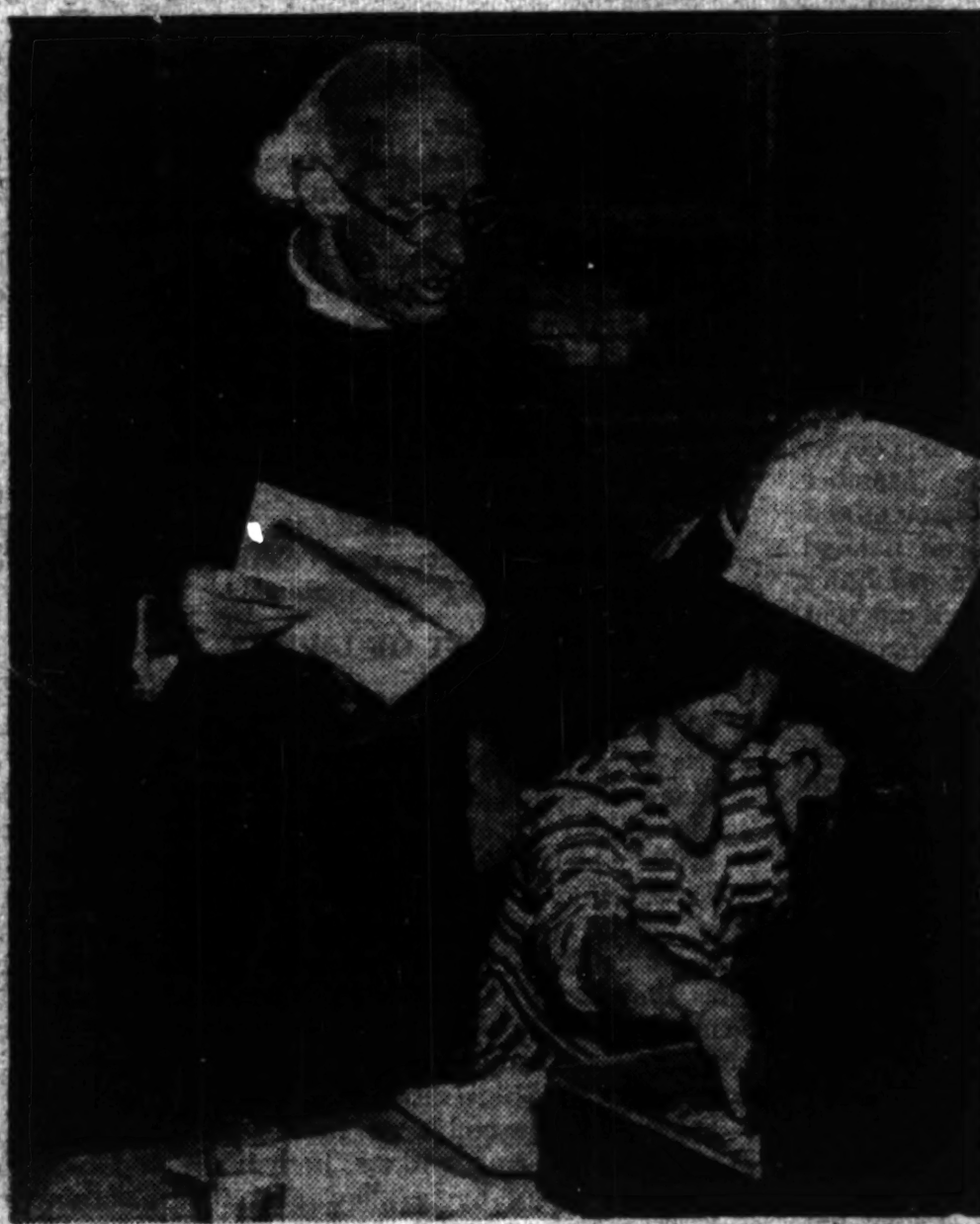
The manifesto of China's leading churchmen, which I brought back with me, is not based on hearsay.

Hundreds of Christians and their ministers have, as they themselves told me, taken part in these activities and the other preventive measures planned by the Chinese government.

• We cannot all go to China to examine the evidence for ourselves, but we can painstakingly and honestly examine the evidence which is now coming out of China.

• We can and we must put it before others as well—thousands, millions of others—until the fact gains credence.

• I am preparing a pamphlet which will be published by the Britain-China Friendship Association, under the title, "I Appeal," which will bring together the evidence already available. It must (Continued on Magazine Page 6)



At London press conference following visit to China, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, dean of Canterbury, and his wife display evidence which they said confirmed charges that germ warfare has been used in Korea.

South Africa Refuses to Accept

Faced with mounting resistance against unjust laws, the Malan government has added repression to repression to keep the African people as a source of cheap labor and bar their forward march to progress. But it has earned itself the hatred of people everywhere who oppose oppression and racial discrimination.

By UMSEBENZI

(The author is a native of South Africa who writes under a pseudonym.)

THE POLICY of the Nationalist Party government in South Africa, with its racial apartheid oppressive measures against all colored people in the land and its anti-working class attacks, has made it the most unpopular and most hated government South Africa has ever had. This hatred has spread to the world arena, where, in the minds and hearts of all democratic and peace-loving people everywhere, South Africa's policies are anathema and stand condemned. In the last two years, the Nationalist government has added to the Statute Book new laws such as the Suppression of Communism Act, the Group Areas Act, the Removal of Colored Voters Act, the Mixed Marriages Act, all of which are designed to attack the already very limited rights of the people.

These acts are now in operation—acts based on ideas that were triumphant in Hitler Germany—and prosecutions and persecution are the order of the day. Hundreds of persons have been listed on the government's blacklist as "communists" under the Suppression of Communism Act, which is also being used at present to remove from Parliament the elected member of the African people, Mr. Sam Kahn, M.P., and Mr. Fred Carneson (Member of the Cape Provincial Council). The well-known and widely read newspaper *The Guardian* has been banned under the Suppression of Communism Act after an inquiry had been conducted behind closed doors by methods that have been described as going back to the "Star Chamber" in ancient England.

The Group Areas Act is being applied to force the liquidation of property interests of Indian traders at the behest of white traders who see in this a convenient weapon of getting rid of competitors and for big Indian businessmen to sell out at very low prices or else be driven out by government expropriation. Under the Group Areas Act, plans are being made to make every urban area a "paradise" of group areas, like kraals (corrals) for cattle and sheep, whereby Africans, Indians, coloreds and whites will be compelled to live and to trade in their own areas, with the usually worst and most inadequately served areas allocated for the use of the "inferior" colored race.

Not satisfied with its first chapter of unjust and oppressive laws, the present session of the South African Parliament is busy with another "witches brew," which has aroused the anger of wide sections of people of all races. Faced with mounting statistics of crime, with over 1,000,000 South Africans convicted of criminal offenses during the past 11 months for offenses such as being without passes and not paying taxes, the government has replied with more repression and has brought into being the Flogging Law, which will make it compulsory on all magistrates and judges, except in rare cases of old age or ill-health, to sentence persons guilty of "crimes of violence" to flogging with a cat o' nine tails, a weapon that has been discarded by most of the rest of the world as a relic of medieval barbarism. By amending the Native Laws, the government has made it a criminal offense for an African worker to be absent from work, to defy his employer's orders, to spoil work given to him; thus, in general, reducing the status of the enslaved African worker, especially the farm worker, to that of a helot. Africans who commit offenses under this law will not have the right to appear before a court of law, but will be dealt with by specially appointed administrative officers with no legal defense permissible and no right of

We Must Give Our Support . . .

"Most certainly we in America must speak out in support of this heroic action. For a decade the Council on African Affairs has been active in exposing and campaigning against the vicious system of racial exploitation and oppression practiced in the Union of South Africa. Our organization now calls upon all sections of the Negro people and all friends of human freedom to rally to the support of this last-ditch resistance to fascism in South Africa."—Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council on African Affairs, on the April 8 demonstrations in South Africa against the savage racist repression laws.



THE APRIL 8 demonstrations in South Africa against the Malan racist laws brought out throngs of the people.

Here is a section of the crowd at the Johannesburg mass meeting.

appeal. Both the flogging measure and the Native Law Amendment Act have been received with anger by wide sections of the South African people.

Added to this are racist measures introduced such as separate entrances and counters for whites and coloreds at post offices, separate entrances into railway stations—to give only a few examples of this racial disease that has smitten South Africa, all of which combine to make for a state of racial tension which is deliberately fostered to cultivate and spread the idea of white superiority and to keep the races divided. The non-white races have responded to this in a movement aimed to secure the removal from the statute book of all unjust and racial laws and in dignified statements, which have received world-wide publicity, have called on a united movement of the people's political organizations to demonstrate their opposition to racial oppression and to continue to struggle until they achieve a democratic South Africa wherein all inhabitants of all races and colors can live in peace and cooperate for the common good.

THE RISING COST OF LIVING

South Africa is at present in an economic situation where the cost of living has risen and is continuing to rise at an unprecedented rate, with dire results on the living standards and the health of the people. At present, the official government cost of living index stands at 172.5 which is 72.5 percent higher than what it was in 1939. But in reality the actual rise in the cost of living is far greater, especially for the poor people, because the official index does not measure their purchases, and as they have to buy in small quantities, often at black market prices, their plight is dire. Only the organized workers (mostly skilled workers in registered trade unions) have been able to obtain a sliding scale which bears some resemblance to the official index, but the great majority of workers, both white and black, do not receive cost of living allowances that bear any relation to the rise in prices.

Especially is this the position of the underpaid African workers, who have to suffer increased hardships and acute poverty, with widespread poverty diseases such as tuberculosis and pellagra being almost epidemic. Yet the profits declared for the current year show increases over previous years not only in the mining industry, but in many of the manufacturing industries as well. The wool farmers and other rich farmers have been protected by government subsidies or Marketing Boards and have also obtained inflated prices for their products, which have all brought wealth in their pockets at the expense of the consuming public.

The high cost of living is having its effect not only on the low paid workers, but is enmeshing wider circles in other categories of workers, including the higher paid artisans and civil servants. Not long ago, 15,000 railway artisans conducted a two months go-slow strike, winning concessions in their pay, and recently 1,000 artisans in the State steel works stopped work for higher wages. At present, the teachers throughout South Africa are conducting a movement for higher wages and have threatened a total stoppage of work if their demands for increased pay are not met. The reply of the big employers and the government is to try and bring about "higher productivity" by means of "incentive bonus" payments of wages, which are being looked upon with grave suspicion by the workers as a means of creating a reserve of unemployed labor.

The cost of living faces further increases in the impending budget as the Minister of Finance has declared in advance that the country will be "astounded" at the millions he has to find for war preparations to enable South Africa to carry out her warlike preparations in the Middle East (South Africa is one of the "guarantors" of this area with Britain and other countries) and for the "police" campaign in Korea. Undoubtedly, the

budget will contain further burdens for the working people, in the form of higher taxation and a reduction in the meager social services.

ATTACK AGAINST THE TRADE UNIONS

The onslaught of the Nationalist government has had its repercussions on the trade union movement. A two pronged attack was launched on the trade unions, firstly by agents of the Nationalist Party, who aimed to break up existing trade unions on racial lines, capture leading positions and discredit militants as "kafferboeties" (lovers of "Kaffirs"—Africans) which has been attempted with some success, particularly in the Mine Workers Union (white), which is now in the hands of such Nationalist Party agents. The S.A. Trades and Labor Council, the national center which brought all workers of all races together in one united movement, was seriously weakened by splits and disaffiliation of a number of unions whose leaders, playing the game of the Nationalist government, wanted the national trade union center to throw out "communists" as required by the government's anti-Communist laws. They also wanted African unions removed from the national center, which coincides with the Nationalists' policy for the trade unions.

The attacks of the enemies of the trade union movement have not yet met with the success expected in reactionary circles, for in a number of unions such as garment, transport and building, the nationalist agents have been rebuffed by the workers. The S. A. Trades and Labor Council has also, in spite of disaffiliations

P E T

To the President of the United States
The White House, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

No lasting peace and no security anywhere are victimized and oppressed in the Union of South Africa, with and blatant form, hundreds of African are presently being arrested and jailed for striving for democratic and human rights.

This shocking and inhuman treatment of domestic jurisdiction. If Hitlerism and Malanism.

We call upon you, Mr. President, to the Government of the Union of South Africa to end its racist program as an international

NAME

All petitions and contributions are to be returned before 125th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

Contributions will be forwarded immediately to the Union of South Africa, jointly sponsored by the African National Congress, the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, and

Petition of the Council on African Affairs

THE WORKER

Racism

held its own and has taken up the issues of the workers with the result that it is winning growing support not only from its affiliated unions but from the rank and file of those unions which ran away into the wilderness.

Acting in consultation with the Minister of Labor, a number of the unions which broke away from the S. A. Trades and Labor Council, on his "advice," formed a new coordinating center with the intention of breaking the S. A. Trades and Labor Council. The policy of this body is to exclude African trade unions, and to collaborate with the government in its nefarious policies against the working people. Despite breakaways, the S. A. Trades and Labor Council still remains the most representative national trade union center with nearly 100,000 affiliated members of all races and colors and attracts the most attention and prestige as a coordinating trade union body in South Africa.

THE INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION COMMISSION

The second prong of the attack on the trade unions by the Nationalist government has been to make preparations for taking legislative action to enforce "apartheid" and anti-trade union measures against the interests of the workers of South Africa. To this end, a government commission was appointed to examine industrial legislation, and the report and recommendations of this commission have just been issued. It is known that the government intends to act upon many of these recommendations, especially those which propose further breaking up of trade unions with "mixed" members (members of different races) and for the control of African trade unions. The commission's recommendations are so bad that they have been almost universally condemned in South Africa not only by the trade union movement, but by employers and leading bourgeois newspapers. Briefly, the commission's proposals envisage the setting up of a "National Labor Board," which bears a close resemblance to the National Labor Front of Hitler and to Mussolini's idea of what industrial machinery for the settlement of disputes should be.

Despite the fact that the overwhelming weight of evidence by trade unions and by employers' organizations opposed forcing the separation of "mixed" unions of white and colored workers and favored the registration and recognition of African trade unions, the commission proposes a further dose of apartheid by compelling mixed unions to break up, by proposing separate industrial negotiations on the lines of race and color, notwithstanding this interesting observation by the commission in its report:

"It is true and obvious that unity of organization strengthens the position of the workers vis-a-vis employers as a group. A united front, whether of employers or employees has always been more effective at the collective bargaining table than action of a series of unrelated groups. United, the voice of the employers or employees contradict each other."

Thus the commission acts "incoherently" and recommends the opposite to what it knows to be an irrefutable axiomatic truth.

Insofar as the African trade unions are concerned, the Industrial Legislation Commission recommends a whole series of proposals all of which added together can only mean the setting up of small organizations



LEADERS of the campaign in defiance of the unjust laws in South Africa are shown at the April 6 demonstrations giving the "Africa" salute. (Left to right) Y. Cachalia, secretary of the South Africa Indian Congress; W. M.

Sisulu, secretary of the African National Congress; Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, president of the South African Indian Congress; Dr. J. S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress.

that will not bear the remotest relationship to trade unions, in local areas, uncoordinated and unconnected industrially or geographically, with a government "fuhrer" in charge to keep an eye on the "trade union." Although African trade unions are not legally "recognized" under the industrial laws of the country, "de facto" unions do exist and there are also in existence the Council of Non-European Trade Unions and other African coordinating bodies. The commission proposes that such bodies be prohibited and that any national trade union center (such as the S. A. Trades and Labor Council) shall not be permitted to have affiliated African trade unions.

The intention of the commission is to prevent the natural growth of the existing though small African trade union movement as it is bound to do with the developing movement and growing industrialization in South Africa. The commission's report has been condemned in toto by the S. A. Trades and Labor Council, by the Council of Non-European Trade Unions and the recently retired Secretary for Labor, Mr. Ivan Walker (a government official), has written a scathing attack on the commission's recommendations comparing their proposals with Mussolini's fascist corporatism.

GROWING OPPOSITION OF THE PEOPLE

Such is the situation in South Africa, where the Nationalist government is busy fanning the flames of mounting racial tension and preparing steps to keep the African people as a source of cheap labor and prevent them from taking even a single step forward on the ladder of progress. But the resistance of the people is also mounting, and there is no doubt that whatever may be the hardships and difficulties, the racist and unjust policies of the Nationalist government will be swept away and replaced by policies based on social justice and racial equality with opportunities of advancement for all people that dwell in South Africa.

In July last year, at a meeting in Johannesburg of the National Executive Committees of the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, and attended by representatives of the Franchise Action Council (the organization of the Cape Colored community), a Joint Planning Council was set up. This council was given the task of coordinating the efforts of the various non-European bodies in a mass campaign against apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination. These decisions have since been endorsed both by the conference of the African National Congress, and by the conference of the South African Indian Congress. The whole campaign reached a new stage with the mass demonstrations held on April 6, 1952. At Johannesburg, 15,000 people, despite government threats and press intimidation, packed Freedom Square at the call of the A.N.C. and the S.A.I.C.

In a recent interview, Dr. Dadoo, president of the SAIC, has outlined the three stages in the struggle against the unjust laws. The struggle will begin by groups of disciplined volunteers who will defy apartheid and other discriminatory laws on set dates in the big centers of South Africa. Next, the number of volunteers will be increased, as well as the centers of the operation. The third stage envisaged in the plan will be mass action throughout South Africa, in both urban and rural areas. Among the laws which will be defined in this manner are the Population Registration Act, asking people to carry identity cards. The struggle will be directed to securing the repeal of six unjust laws: the Pass Laws, Separate Representation of Voters Act, Group Areas Act, Suppression of Communism Act, the laws regarding stock limitation and cattle culling and the Bantu Authorities Act. The leaders of the democratic movement have made it clear that though the ultimate objective of both the Indian and African Congresses is to secure political equality for all in South Africa, the immediate objective of the present campaign is to obtain the repeal of these six repressive laws.

The spirit of the people is well summed up by Mr. J. Ngwevela, chairman of the Cape Western Region of the African National Congress:

"People are aware that they must suffer for their liberation, and they understand that it is by unity and by carrying out the decisions of their national organizations that they will reach their goal."

The African National Congress has set a target of 10,000 volunteers by June 28 for the campaign of defiance of unjust laws; already this appeal is meeting with great response.

TRADE UNIONS SUPPORT PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

The campaign is receiving solid backing from the South African Trades and Labor Council, whose Conference has recently issued a call to the people of South Africa "to replace the present government with a government which will be committed to a program designed to further the interests of the people of South Africa, and which will undertake to repeal all anti-democratic measures, to restore the civil rights of the individual, to extend democracy and democratic rights, to reduce the cost of living, and to introduce industrial legislation which will safeguard free trade unions and the principles of free collective bargaining for all workers."

The movement of resistance organized by the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, and supported by the Franchise Action Council, is growing rapidly. The very strength of this movement and the extent of Malan's repression have precipitated a national crisis in South Africa which has not left the white population unaffected. The ex-servicemen's Springbok Legion, angered by the thought that their sacrifices in the anti-fascist war are being set at naught by the Malanzis, have welcomed the "Defy Unjust Laws" campaign and are organizing support for it. White, trade unionists, alarmed at the anti-trade union legislation being brought forward by Malan, and liberals who resent the government's attack on the Guardian (democratic newspaper) and Malan's open defiance of the South African Supreme Court, are also expressing their opposition to the Nationalist Party government.

The Torch Commando, an organization of 200,000 members, largely consisting of returned soldiers, is another expression of the dissatisfaction of white South Africans with present government policy. The Commando, however, like the United Party and the Labor Party, despite their protestations of opposition to Malan, are themselves appeasing Malan. These three bodies have formed a "United Front" to fight Malan—but it is a "United Front" which deliberately debars Africans, Indians and Coloreds, and which makes it clear that it is opposed to the whole "Defy Unjust Laws" campaign of the non-European peoples. The attitude of these European organizations are summarized in the Cape Times (April 5) which warned the non-Europeans "to leave the struggle to the Europeans!" Only through the unity of all the races and nationalities irrespective of color can South Africa's drive to fascism be halted and democratic liberties extended.

The mounting cost of living will draw ever wider spheres of South African people into the active industrial struggles for higher wages and decent living conditions. The question of war and peace is also concerning many people in South Africa and they find it impossible to swallow the anti-communist coated pills that are being prepared which will make South Africa allies of former Nazis in Germany, Franco Spain, Hirohito's Japan, in the drive toward enveloping the world in a new blood bath solely for the interests of big armament manufacturers and colonial exploiters.

There is no doubt that the coming struggles of the South African people will not only win wide support on the continent of Africa, but will meet with international solidarity of the workers of the world and of the whole of the peace-loving people everywhere who hate oppression and racial discrimination.

ITION

for any of us can be achieved as long as people because of their race or color.

These racist oppression exists in its most vicious and other dark-skinned men and women are curing to achieve and exercise elementary demo-

ment cannot be regarded as merely a question seemed to be a matter of world concern, so does

at, so halt United States assistance in any form South Africa, and to denounce publicly that gov- mental menace.

ADDRESS

CONTRIBUTION

or by Sept. 15, 1952 to the Council on African Affairs, 53 West

and for the Victims of Nationalist Persecution, Johannesburg, Congress, South African Indian Congress, Springbok Legion, National Black Council.

Affairs on the racist repression laws.

Pattern of the Frameup... and Fight for the Defense

Medina set the model: that to silence political critics the government will gag the defendant's case in court. And court-appointed counsel? Maryland's crimes against Jesse Reid amply expose that fraud.

By JOHN KAYLIN

THERE is a shadow that falls today across the courtrooms of America. From New York to California, wherever lawyers rise to speak for the poor or the persecuted, the menace of prison bars looms over counsel and client alike.

A pattern was set in the original Smith Act trial in Foley Square. There Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, who sentenced to prison all six defense lawyers, gave notice that the Government, in seeking to silence its political critics, intends also to silence those who furnish them with effective legal advice.

Medina's weapon against defense counsel at Foley Square was the seldom-used judicial power to punish any lawyer for "contempt," a term he defined so loosely as to include the most elementary attempt to present the defendant's case to the court.

The safeguards of the Bill of Rights, it is held, will be fully preserved if the courts themselves "appoint," from the local bar, a lawyer to represent the accused.

If the forces represented by Judge Medina have their way, progressives and minority groups will, in the future, have to rely exclusively on court-appointed counsel.

HOW FAIR A TRIAL?

How "fair" a trial can be expected under these circumstances? How would you like to rely upon the guidance of a lawyer handpicked by the very judge before whom your liberty, perhaps your life itself, is to be decided?

From the State of Maryland has come the answer to this question.

Imagine, for a moment, that you are Negro steel worker Jesse Reid, employed at Baltimore's giant Bethlehem Steel plant.

You, Jesse Reid, are on trial for your life.

You sit in a Maryland courtroom, looking out over the strange faces, the white, grim, hostile faces, such as a Negro accused of rape might find in any county courthouse south of the Mason-Dixon line—or north of it, for that matter.

You look for the one friendly face you counted on—the girl you were going to marry—but you cannot find her. But in this hour you are alone. You cannot know, yet, why you are alone. They have not let you know how she tried in vain to learn the date of your trial, awaited in anguish some word from the court authorities, and then discovered, too late, the trial was ended and the sentence passed.

And so you sit there, silent, while all about you there is talk. You hear them tell the judge the gory circumstances of your supposed assault. And over and over again you hear the refrain, "white girl . . . white girl," always the words, "white girl," and the accusing fingers and the hate-filled eyes.

It's hard for a man whose life hangs in the balance to sit and say nothing, while his accusers talk on. For the lawyers, it is all a ritual they understand; the prosecution must complete its case before the defendant can try to break the web they have spun around him. But for the man in the dock, it is no easy thing to wait while the strands grow choking tight.

And then the time comes. The lawyer for the Government sits down, and at last the man steps forward to fight back for you, to rip to shreds the lies they have told about you. When he gets done, you tell yourself, the long nightmare will be at an end, and the handcuffs will be struck from your wrists.

You look at the man who stands between you and the gallows. It's been hard to feel close to him—he hasn't taken



you much into his confidence. But maybe that's because he's such a big man—at least, that's what every one has told you—a big man, a State Senator, former state's attorney, a wealthy, respected white man whom the judge himself has asked to take your case, because you haven't the money to hire your own lawyer.

And now he begins to speak, and the unbelievable words fall upon your ears. "May it please Your Honor," he declares, "there is little or no use in arguing this case except on the question of punishment. I certainly wouldn't be so unfair to the court as to say that I think there is any doubt in the world that the State has made out a case of forcible rape. . . . I cannot honestly argue to the court that there ought to be a verdict of any other than guilty."

Such were the opening remarks last Nov. 6 in a Townson, Md., courtroom of John Grason Turnbull, appointed by the court to represent a man who had pleaded not guilty of rape, a crime punishable in Maryland and other Southern States by death.

TWO POINTS FOR CHALLENGE

Defense counsel might have been expected to challenge the Government's case on at least two counts:

1—It was highly debatable whether the prosecuting witness had actually been raped, since the incident was said to have occurred in broad daylight within a short distance of the girl's home, and her testimony contained various contradictory elements.

2—Identification of the defendant as the alleged assailant was made by the girl in a police line-up only after prompting by the police. A "confession" produced in court by police contained language he could not possibly have used, and was repudiated by him.

The court-appointed lawyer did not, however, choose to weaken the Government's case. As though by some "gentleman's agreement" with the prosecutor, he turned his client over to the gallows

without a word in his defense. Indeed, he not only anticipated the verdict of guilty before the court itself had been given a chance to determine the facts in the case, but dwelt at length on the extreme degree of guilt: "He, in my opinion," said the "defense" lawyer, "has committed a very heinous crime. . . . There is no possible excuse or apology or exculpation."

Mr. Turnbull is a power in the Dixiecrat-ridden Baltimore County Democratic machine. He is best known for introduction of a bill last year in the State Senate that would have subjected all welfare clients in Maryland to a public listing in the press, on the grounds that this would "shame" or "expose" persons not deserving of such aid.

Turnbull made it very clear why he considered Jesse Reid's crime warranted such a heavy penalty. He summarized the case in a single sentence, putting the emphasis more bluntly than even the prosecutor had dared:

"You have here," he declared, "a colored man who attacks a white young girl."

TRIAL OVER IN 1 HOUR, 18 MINUTES

He concluded by telling the judge the only "leniency" the court might "consider" was to withhold the death penalty. His client, he said off-handedly, had "no prior record, so far as I know—I don't know whether the State has anything on him—no prior convictions."

The entire trial was over in an hour and eighteen minutes. After forty minutes more, the Court returned with and told Jesse Reid he was to be "hanged by the neck until you are dead."

And then an extraordinary thing happened. Judge J. Howard Murray leaned from the bench toward the defense counsel whose client had just been consigned to the gallows.

A Churchman Tells About Germ War

(Continued from Magazine Page 3) be sold in hundreds of thousands of copies.

There will be meetings up and down the country at which the facts will be laid before you. Come to them, and bring others with you.

We can stop germ warfare. At first it will take firmness and courage.

We are faced by many ordinary, well-meaning people, who, as it were, have closed their eyes and put their fingers in their ears, because they cannot bear to face the truth about this matter.

But it is not only our duty to the people involved to show that courage and determination. It is urgently necessary for the protection of the human race.

In reporting my press conference this week, the Manchester Guardian called

"The Court," he intoned, "desires to express to Senator Turnbull its appreciation for handling this most difficult and trying case in the highest professional traditions which have made the Bar of this country and of this County especially one to be admired and respected. His conduct of the case was superb, and we think because he was assigned by the Court, that he is entitled to this commendation from the Court."

Mr. Turnbull smiled modestly. "Thank you very much," he said. Then Jesse Reid was led away.

So far as lawyer Turnbull was concerned, that was the end of the case. But a hastily-formed citizens' committee for the defense of Jesse Reid was determined otherwise. Through the efforts of this group, headed by the Rev. M. W. Mobley, a Baptist minister, and Mr. Levi Williamson, a Bethlehem steel worker, a last-minute audience was obtained with Republican Governor Theodore McKeldin in an appeal for an executive pardon.

THE PEOPLES' LAST-DITCH FIGHT

The session, attended by Turnbull, proved to be a stormy one. The court-appointed lawyer is quoted by one of the delegates present as having complained, "Governor, it seems to me that the Negro people here feel as though I am trying to kill Jesse Reid. Do what is within your power to get the sentence commuted to life."

The Governor, though a political opponent of Turnbull, rushed to the lawyer's defense, praising him for the good job he had done. He sent the delegation home with vague promises to "look into" the case, but the execution date drew steadily nearer and the pardon never came.

The citizens' committee wanted Turnbull to file an appeal. He would not do so. On the last day that such an appeal could legally be made, they sought to take the case out of his hands and call in a new lawyer to save Jesse Reid's life. For desperate hours, they tried in vain to locate Turnbull to sign the necessary papers to effect the transfer, but his secretary professed inability to find him. The delegates sat in his office until he was forced to meet them.

The case now is in the hands of the law firm of Buchman and Dubow, which also has played a major role in the recent trial of the six Baltimore Smith Act defendants. Last month, the Maryland Court of Appeals rejected Jesse Reid's initial appeal in a decision which summarized the case in the words, "Appellant is a Negro, and his victim was a fifteen-year-old white girl," and in the next breath denied that "the accused was a victim of race prejudice."

At present, while the citizens' committee is gathering signatures on a petition to Governor McKeldin, already signed by more than 1,000, Jesse Reid's new lawyers are preparing additional steps to save him from that "legal" lynching the Civil Rights Congress has branded before the United Nations as "genocide."

The Reid case thus demonstrates that for the victims of Government persecution, hope of life itself depends solely upon their own continuing struggle.

Those who would limit minority groups to the representation of such lawyers as State Senator Turnbull of Maryland, sharing to the fullest the prosecutor's prejudices against their own clients, would deny these groups the "assistance of counsel" guaranteed by the Constitution.

me "the most credulous traveller since Marco Polo."

Now when Marco Polo traveled to China at the beginning of the 14th century and came back to describe the wonders of the Chinese court and civilization of those days, people said: "He's mad!"

It took centuries before historical evidence proved the essential accuracy of Marco Polo's description of these matters.

It will take much less than a decade, however, before the wonders of the new China which I have seen become well known and established as facts—along with the facts, as frantically concealed by propaganda today, that this war is as inhuman and dangerous in all its implications as it could conceivably be.

We must do everything, and more than everything, to bring it to an end.

TWO POEMS

We are happy to print below two poems by the distinguished Bulgarian workingclass poet Nikola Vaptsarov who was killed in 1942 (at the age of 32) in the struggle against fascism. He is today the favorite poet of Bulgarian youth who see in the deeply patriotic and humanist content of his work a symbol of the Bulgarian people's long and victorious struggle against fascism.

Vaptsarov was born in Bansko in the Pirin mountains on Nov. 24, 1909. His parents were active in the workingclass movement. The future poet showed a talent for literature at an early age. During his college days he read the Marxist classics and delved into history, philosophy and art. The works of Gorky in particular stirred him deeply. After his graduation he enlisted in the merchant marine. He

joined the Communist Party a year or two later. He was an engine worker, then factory worker, and his poems expressed his experiences as a worker. In 1940 he published a book of poems called 'Motor Songs' which was ignored by the bourgeois press of Bulgaria. By that time he was an active trade union organizer and a member of the anti-fascist resistance. On March 4, 1942 he was arrested and cruelly tortured by the police. On June 23 the fascist court pronounced his death sentence and the execution was immediately carried out.

Today, in New Bulgaria, Vaptsarov's poems dedicated to the struggle and aspirations of the workers are avidly read by millions. His work has the quality of Neruda and Nazim Hikmet and deserves to be more widely known in America.

SPAIN

By NIKOLA Y. VAPTSAROV

What were you to me?
Nothing.
A land forgotten and remote,
A land of knights and high plateaus.
What were you to me?
The hearth
Where blazed a strange and cruel love,
A wild intoxicant
Of blood,
Of glinting blades
And serenades,
Of passion,
Jealousy
And psalms.
And psalms
Now you are my destiny,
Now I live and share your fate.
In your struggle to be free
Wholly I participate.
Now I'm stirred, now I rejoice
At all your victories in the fight.
In your youth and strength I trust
And my own strength with yours unite.
Crouching in machine-gun nests
I fight on to victory,
Down among Toledo's streets,
On the outskirts of Madrid.
A worker in a cotton shirt
Torn by bullets near me lies.
Ceaselessly like warm blood

streams
From the cap pulled o'er his eyes.
It is my blood that I feel humming
Through my veins, as suddenly
In him I recognize the friend
I once knew in a factory
Where we shovelled coal together,
Stoking the same furnace fire,
And found there was no barrier
To check our young and bold desire.
Sleep, my comrade, sleep in peace!
Though now the blood-red flag be furled,
Your blood into mine will pass
And stir the peoples of the world.
The blood you gave, already flows
Through village, factory, town and state,
Arouses, urges and inspires
All working men to demonstrate
That workers never will lose heart,
But will advance relentlessly,
Determined both to work and fight
And shed their blood that men be free.

FAITH

Here am I—breathing,
working,
Living
And writing my poetry
(My best to it giving).
Life and I glower
Across at each other
And with it I struggle
With all my power.
Life and I quarrel,
But don't draw the moral
That I despise it.
No, just the opposite!
Though I should perish,
Life with its brutal
Claws of steel
Still would I cherish.
Still would I cherish!
Suppose around my neck they tie fast
The rope
And they ask:
"Would you like one more hour to live?"
I would instantly cry:
"Untie!
Untie!
Come quickly untie
The rope, you devils!"
For Life there is nothing
I would not dare.
I would fly
A prototype plane in the sky,
Climb into a roaring
Rocket, exploring
Alone
In space
Distant
Planets.
Still would I feel
A joyous thrill

Gazing
Up
At the blue sky.
Still would I feel
A joyous thrill
To be alive,
To go on living.
But look, suppose
You took—how much?—
A single grain
From this my faith,
Then would I rage from pain
Like a panther
Pierced to the heart.
For what of me
Would there remain?
After the theft
I'd be distraught.
To put it plainly
and more directly—
After the theft
I would be nought.
Maybe you wish
You could erase
My faith
In happy days,
My faith
That tomorrow
Life will be finer.
Life will be wiser?
Pray, how will you smash it?
With bullets?
No! That is useless!
Stop! It's not worth it?
My faith has strong armour
In my sturdy breast
And bullets able to shatter
My faith
Do not exist,
Do not exist!

A Gripping Chinese Novel

DAUGHTERS AND SONS. By Kung Chueh and Yuan Ching. Liberty Press. New York. \$3.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Just as Wall Street's propagandists have tried to erase the American people's memory of Nazi German barbarity and the Soviet Union's heroic struggle against Hitlerism, so too they have sought to make us forget the excesses of Japanese fascism and how it was the Chinese Communists who united China to fight back.

These days the papers are full of faked reports of People's China's "terror" against the Chinese people, and, conversely, of the democratic character of the same Japanese fascist overlords who raped Shanghai and bombed Pearl Harbor.

The true story of the Chinese people's resistance to the Japanese fascist aggression is excitingly told in a novel by a young Chinese husband and wife, Kung Chueh and Yuan Ching. Called "Daughters and Sons," it has just been published in English translation by Liberty Press.

The authors themselves were members of the North China people's anti-Japanese guerilla army and members of the Communist Party.

In "Daughters and Sons" they have simply, vividly told how the vast North China area was won, under the wise, patient, militant leadership of the Communists, for united struggle of the Chinese people against the aggressors. Their novel, at the same time, is the story of the development of simple peasant youths, like Da-shwey and young women, like Mey, abused by her collaborator-husband and his family, into skilled, courageous guerilla fighters, Communists and leaders of great masses of people.

"Daughters and Sons" shows how the Chinese Communists patiently, consistently preached the doctrine of a China united against the invaders. Time and again the guerilla forces described in the novel meet and kill or capture Japanese fascist troops in combat, but release



Chinese puppet collaborators with the message: "Chinese should not fight Chinese." Skillfully, the novel shows how the Chinese people rally around the "Ba Lu," as the liberation army was called, as the unifying, patriotic force in the nation.

In Da-shwey and Mey, the central figures in "Daughters and Sons" (who wed after many impediments to their love), the authors have drawn real vigorous, earthy sons and daughters of the people. In Mey, in particular, they have paid tribute to the heroic and leading role of Chinese women in the fight to free their country of tyranny both foreign and domestic.

How well the Chinese Communists have earned the love and respect of the Chinese people, and how absurd is the charge that China was "lost" to America by some sinister deal of Roosevelt and Stalin is demonstrated throughout the pages of this novel.

The Chinese people know, what American reactionaries want hidden from our own people, that Communists like Mey and Da-shwey and many, many others, were tortured and murdered by the Japanese fascists but never faltered in their determination to see China united, and free.

Through the pages of "Daughters and Sons" parade, too, men like Shen, the crafty landlord whose efforts to restore his extortionate rents under cover of the Japanese occupation are blocked by the Communist-led peasants; Jinlung, Ney's traitor-husband; Blacky Tsay, the regional Communist leader, and

many other representative figures of the Chinese scene.

Family relations, folk customs, methods of work, the clash of the old and new are all skillfully interwoven in "Daughters and Sons."

American readers who recall the early Soviet novels of the Russian people's resistance against the counter-revolutionary interventionary forces will readily recognize the features of the literature of liberation common to both, the peculiar qualities of the Chinese people's struggle as portrayed in "Daughters and Sons."

This is a novel written in simple language, graphic images. It was clearly written for the widest possible audience in a country of 450 millions of people, masses of whom had been kept from learning to read or write under the old feudal order. Some of the plot devices may seem archaic or even melodramatic to over-sophisticated readers who fail to recognize that they are in the tradition of the stories handed down through the centuries to the work's primary audience.

Such deficiencies of craft pale into insignificance, however, before the power and earnest sincerity with which the authors have illuminated the epochal revolution on the Chinese countryside.

An American reader is filled with new admiration for the Chinese people and the valiant manner of their fight for liberation in reading "Daughters and Sons."

Even an American reader fed exclusively on the poisonous falsehoods about People's China in the pro-war press would recognize in men and women like Da-shwey and Mey, not the strange monsters of racist fantasy, but fine human beings, impossible to hate, impossible to kill in the war against China to which we are being driven.

But also, in "Daughters and Sons," through the scenes of sacrifice and struggle, one finds a sense of the great strength and power of the Chinese people, a power against which Japanese imperialism and Kuomintang reaction could not triumph.

A LETTER ON V. J. JEROME'S NOVEL

Dorothy Rose Blumberg sent the following letter on V. J. Jerome's novel "A Lantern for Jeremy" to its publisher 'Masses and Mainstream.' Mrs. Blumberg is one of the defendants in the Baltimore thought-control Smith Act trial. A grandmother and a mother of two children she was sentenced to three years in jail, but is free on bail while the infamous verdict is being appealed to the higher courts.

I've been wanting to write this letter about V. J. Jerome's "A Lantern for Jeremy" ever since I regretfully came to the last page, dried my eyes and closed the cover.

Once in a while you pick up a book, leaf through it perhaps carelessly—and then suddenly are aware that here is something very rare and fine. A throat-catching phrase, a quick sharp picture drawn with infinite economy and grace—and somehow you are no longer in your arm-chair, but are in a little wooden hut in Volokits, sitting with Jeremy in front of a fire and watching the flames turn golden with fresh peat.

Jerome has done an amazing and a tender thing. He has taken the little Polish village

and set it living within the covers of a book. But he has done more than that. Through the eyes and lips of 9-year-old Jeremy he has placed before us in miniature the age-long historical struggle of the oppressed against the oppressors, with all its heroism, its sacrifices and its glorious hope.

To me the great achievement of "A Lantern"—aside from the gleaming poetry and the heart-stirring emotion and love with which events are set down—is the demonstration once again of the utter simplicity of the facts of the class struggle—so simple that even a child can understand them.

Jeremy saw, and saw clearly, that a hungry man, alone, remains a hungry man, but that many men and women together can bring food to the table and warmth to the hearth. He learned, as his uncle and the other workers learned, the bitter lesson that a boss is a boss even though nominally he may be your brother—"Some of the Pharaohs have Jewish beards on their faces." He saw how the Czar set Russian against Pole and both against the Jew, and he listened with great joy as the Sisters and Brothers sang:

"Let us unite—Poles, Jews and Russians,
"And make a republic in our land."

It is all the more significant that this book is printed in the midst of the Smith Act trials, with all the solemn-faced hocus-pocus of the prosecutions, the flim-flam buildup of mystery and conspiracy pouring out of the press and radio. The truth is taking a terrible beating today, but Jeremy saw it, we see it, and the American people are coming more and more to see it too.

I hope a lot of people read "A Lantern for Jeremy," because it's more than a lantern for just Jeremy. It's a beacon light for all of us—a literary masterpiece (that word is not used lightly!) by an American Communist, and an inspiring song of supreme confidence for the future.

"Even if they should take me, it won't be for long. It's under them the earth is shaking," says Faivish, the leader of the resistance movement for freedom.

That's how we all feel.

—Dorothy Rose Blumberg

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

State by State, the Negro People Fight School Bans

They are carrying on in the tradition of their fight after the Civil War when they were the first to vote free and universal education for all children.

Today the very people who first voted free education for all in the United States, have to fight against inferior segregated education. When the Negro people held power in the legislatures of the South after the Civil War, free and universal education was voted by them for Negro and white children.

Dr. Charles Wesley, noted historian and President of Central State College, Ohio, has showed how during Reconstruction, for children from 6 to 16 years of age equal education was voted in 1868 in the State of South Carolina by the Reconstruction State Convention which had 76 Negro delegates. Eighty-four years later South Carolina is the center of an intense struggle to win equal educational facilities for Negro students and to end jim-crow education.

A determined and stirring struggle by the Negro people is taking place in numerous states to end the appalling system of dual standards in the elementary and high schools. Negroes are also intensely campaigning for the admission of students to the Institutions of higher learning. An indication of the persistence of this fight is indicated by the following summaries.

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro, N.C. is conducting "Operation Equality." The fathers of ten children have entered suit in the Middle District Federal Court. They have shown that only the grade schools for white children have lunchrooms and gymnasiums. They charge that the courses for white children are superior. This action is the result of a series of meetings called by the Council on Negro Affairs.

Durham, N.C. has entered a similar suit. Negro school buildings are inferior. Children are crowded into schools and Negro teachers have a much larger pupil load than white teachers. Facilities for art, music and library are indefinitely inferior.

GEORGIA

A suit has been filed on behalf of 213 Negro students for admission to white schools. In addition, Horace Ward has applied for admission to the University of Georgia Law School. As a result Gov. Talmadge had the State Constitution amended to the effect that should any Federal Court rule in favor of abolishing segregated education, all the schools of Georgia will be turned over to private individuals. Should any school recognize such a decision it would receive no funds from the State of Georgia.

JIMCROW IN WASHINGTON SCHOOLS

Folly of separate schools against the continued use of a time-worn condemned building.

is graphically revealed in the nation's capital. The high schools for white students are half empty while the high schools for Negro students is seriously overcrowded. In a report by Dr. Hobart M. Corning the situation is strikingly revealed. Western High School has 623 pupils and can house 1,460. Eastern has an enrollment of 1,269 but could accommodate 1,872. Wilson has 1,192 but could hold 1,858. The two other high schools have similar situations. There are 7,353 white students and 13,387 Negro students. If the schools were integrated 36 WHITE teachers wouldn't have to lose their jobs because of the low pupil registration in their schools.

Washington is setting for a number of actions by the aroused Negro community. The residents in the vicinity of the Wheatley and Trinidad playgrounds have sued for the right to use the two playgrounds. The playgrounds had been used by mixed groups from 1941 to 1949 without any adverse incidents. Suddenly, Negro citizens were barred from the playgrounds nearest their homes.

Rev. Smallwood E. Williams tried to enroll his five-year son in the school nearest his home. He told Superintendent Corning that he couldn't rest with his conscience if he saw a half empty school from his own doorway, and then took his son to a school a mile away. He told his 2,500 hearers at the Bible Way Church, "The District of Columbia has hooked itself up with backward states such as Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia."

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Four hundred and fifty six students at Robert R. Moton High School went on strike at Farmville, Va. against the flimsy, cardboard like miserable school buildings which were originally supposed to be "temporary" accommodations. At the First Baptist Church, 1,000 of the 3,475 inhabitants assembled to lend their support to a fight against segregated education. It was revealed that \$120,700 was spent for the 456 students in Robert Moton as against \$592,600 for buildings for the 383 white students!

One thousand students marched to the Board of Education on Sept. 17, 1951, to protest overcrowded conditions in their high schools. The students at Washington Technical High School were locked in so that they would not be able to join the strike. The Citizens Protest Committee revealed that:

Summer High School (Negro) had an enrollment of 2,100 pupils but room for only 1,148 while Vashon High School (white) had an enrollment of 2,350 pupils but room for only 1,328. The laws of Missouri have legislated jimcrow as a must in the schools.

BYRNES JOINS TALMADGE

The legal battle around the schools of South Carolina has attracted nation-wide attention. The Governor of South Carolina James F. Byrnes has declared he will end the entire public school system if non-segregation should win, joining the notorious bigot

EARLY NEGRO SCHOOL was Emlen Institute, a secondary school founded by the Negro people in Mercer County, Ohio, in 1842.

Talmadge of Georgia in threatening all public education. The three-judge Federal Court of South Carolina recently ruled that segregation is "constitutional."

In May 1951 this same court had admitted that Negro children went to inferior schools. The Amsterdam News of New York said: "There is little doubt in our mind what the outcome of this clash of ideologies will be. Segregated education is a fallen banner, and those who still fight under its faded colors are already among the vanquished. Though they have not faced the fact, the day of their realization is not far off."

Cairo, Illinois

"Beginning January 17, 1952, Negro parents of 84 children made applications for transfer to one or another of Cairo's 'white' schools," reported the Amsterdam News. The schools previously attended by the children were overcrowded and vastly inferior to the other schools. In spite of the fact that laws of Illinois ostensibly outlaw segregation, the parents were subjected to the vilest type of intimidation. Parents who received child-aid funds were told that the funds would cease if they persisted in their efforts to win equality for their children. Giant crosses, symbol of the Klu Klux Klan, were burned for all the population to see. At the opening of school, a bomb was planted in the home of Dr. U. F. Bass, one of four Negro doctors in Cairo and a leader in the NAACP. Shots were fired into the home of Dr. W. A. Fingal, President of the local NAACP. Dr. J. C. Wallace, another NAACP leader, had his home blasted with shotgun fire. When the chief of police was called to investigate further cross burnings he replied he was in bed and couldn't come out that night. Nine leaders of the school fight, all members of the NAACP,

were arrested by local authorities.

In spite of these acts of violence 13 children entered the 'white' schools and were welcomed by the pupils. Since then other children have been admitted.

TENNESSEE

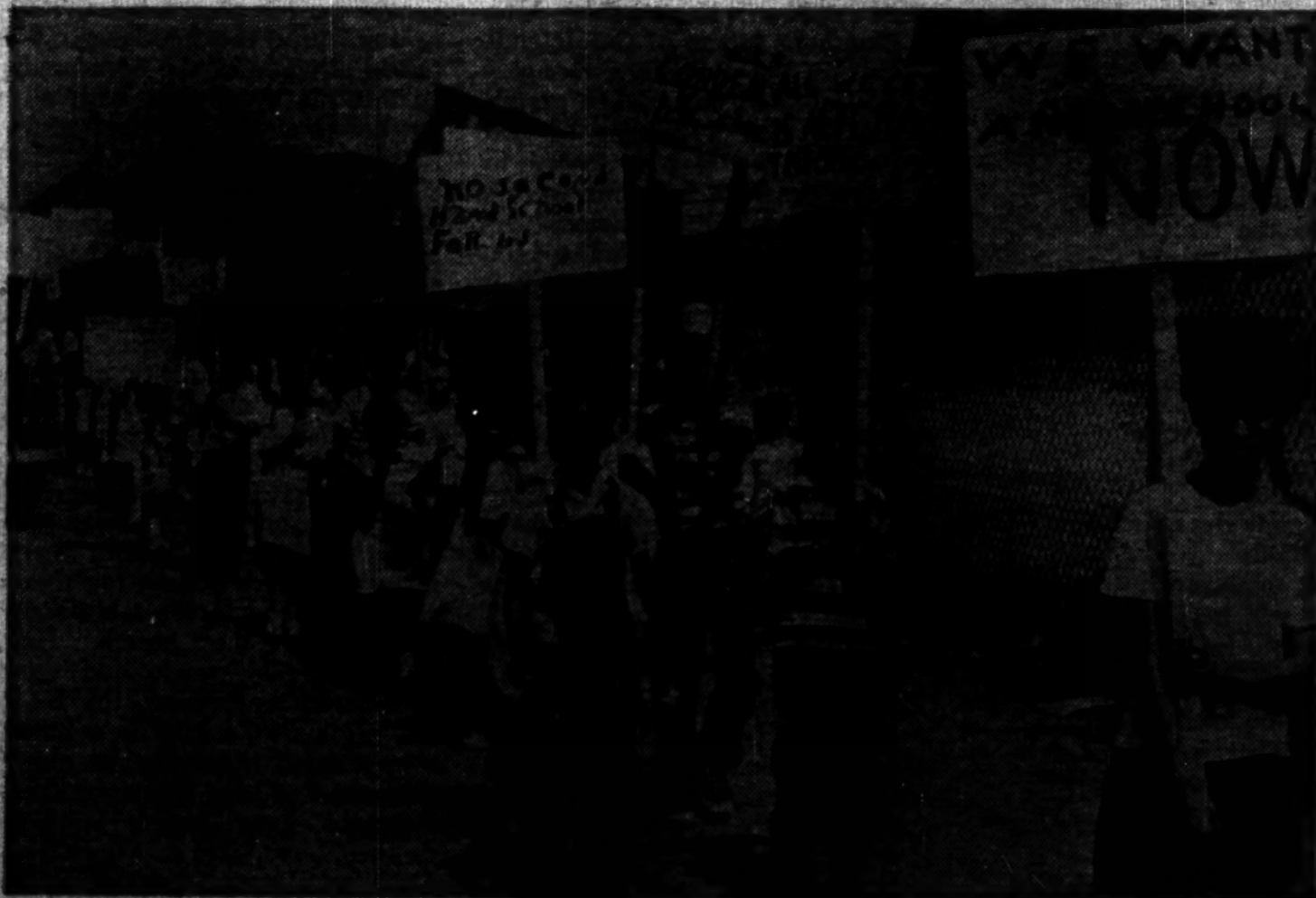
Gene Mitchell Grey and three other Negro students won the right to enter the law school at the University of Tennessee. Because of his uncompromising fight for his rights Gene Gray lost his job as a bellhop, and his mother has lost her employment as well. The Pittsburgh Courier is conducting a financial campaign to help him continue at the University.

THE FIGHT GROWS STRONGER

Numerous other instances could be mentioned. The NAACP was told by Governor Fielding L. Wright of Jackson, Mississippi (the Governor who sanctioned the execution of Willie McGee) "We shall insist upon segregation regardless of the COSTS OR CONSEQUENCES." (my emphasis) But hundreds of Negro representatives met to carry on the fight. At Fort Bragg, an expose by the noted columnist, James L. Hicks of the Afro-American brought about an end to shameful conditions at this army post, under which white children had been educated at the post grounds while Negro children had to go to school far from the post.

At Arlington, Va., parents have revealed that a class in auto mechanics is being conducted in a dilapidated warehouse near a dog pound. Negro children who have schools almost adjacent to their homes must travel clear across the country. At Robertsonville, N.C., an expose revealed that while the Negro population is 3 percent higher than the white student body, there are 53 buses for the white children and only 11 for Negro children. In Louisiana, schools for white children were in session but the Negro children were expected to continue the picking of cotton. Their parents demanded that they have the right to attend school.

The determination of the Negro people to win equality and end jimcrow education at all levels is the most stirring education story in the United States today. There is no struggle taking place around the schools on a comparable level of militancy and determination. Continuing the historic tradition of the legislatures of Negroes in Reconstruction days the fight of the Negro mothers and fathers, will win better education for all children. No matter what the terror this fight will not end until it is won.



Children attending the Wilson School in Lackawanna, upstate New York, parading in protest against the continued use of a time-worn condemned building.

The New York-Harlem Late Edition Worker

Vol. XVII, No. 31 26 August 3, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Coast Smith Act Case Goes to Jury; Mistrial Denied

LOS ANGELES.—The Smith Act frameup case against William Schneiderman, California Communist leader and 13 co-defendants went to the jury Thursday afternoon. Federal

Judge Mathes charged the jury after overruling a defense motion for a mistrial. The mistrial motion was based on publication by Sen. McCarran of a false and hate-inciting report by the FBI charging the Communist Party was plotting to overthrow the government.

Judge Mathes' summation conceded that "the Communist Party as such is not on trial." He added:

"Even if you (the jurors) find that the conspiracy charged in the indictment has been proved you may not infer that any particular individual is a party to . . . such conspiracy merely because the evidence shows him or her to have been a member or officer of the Communist Party."

No evidence—other than that of membership or the holding of official positions in the Party—was offered against 10 of the defendants.

The judge, however, instructed the jury that they could find the defendants guilty if they believed the defendants had "knowingly and wilfully conspired to organize and help to organize the Communist Party as a vehicle to advocate and teach the necessity and duty of overthrowing or destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence."

Before motions were heard the Justice Department closed its prosecution with an appeal to prejudice and ignorance that sank to depths unplumbed in 5½ months of trial.

Learning, according to prosecutor Norman Neukom, was a dangerous thing, education something to be suspected.

Newkom appealed to white supremacist attitudes . . . "if they complain about FBI reports spelling the word Negro with a small 'n,' then why do they use a small 'w' in the word 'white' in their party literature?"

Newkom commended to the jurors the testimony of the government's 22 renegade and stool-pigeon witnesses as worthy of their unquestioning belief.

The prosecutor grew maudlin over the stoolpigeons, likening them to the "good thief" who was converted on the cross beside Christ. He "canonized" them as saints in heaven, borrowing the recorded words of Jesus: "This night thou shalt be with Me in paradise."

French Population Now 42,400,000

PARIS.—The population of France reached an all-time high of 42,400,000 this year, the French Statistics Institute announced today.

Roosevelt, Forgotten Man Of the Democrat Convention

—See Page 4

Food Prices Hit New High as Gov't Raises More Ceilings

WASHINGTON.—Retail food prices reached a new all-time high in the first two weeks of July, and appeared certain to push the overall cost of living to a new monthly peak, the Government reported today. Food prices rose 1.2 percent in the first two weeks of July, paced by egg costs which

soared 18 percent. In an eight-city survey, eggs averaged 75.1 cents a dozen, highest price of the year.

The last report on the overall cost of living—for the 30 days ending June 15—also rang up a new high without the food price increases of the following two weeks.

The report for the month ended July 15 will be ready in mid-August.

Food prices weigh about one-third in the cost of living index. The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that in addition to climbing egg prices, dairy prices rose almost two percent.

The increases pushed the retail food price index to 235.1 percent of the 1935-39 prices. This was 1.2 percent above record highs set last January and again on June 30.

The Office of Price Stabilization (Continued on Page 7)

NAACP Cites Sparkman, Nixon Record on Rights

The voting records of Democratic and Republican Vice-Presidential candidates, compiled and released yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reveals that both opposed an FEPC law with enforcement powers.

During 1950 when hopes were high for passage of an FEPC law, the NAACP compilation shows, Republican candidate Richard Nixon voted twice with the anti-civil rights bloc. On February 22 of that year, the record shows, he voted in the House against "an FEPC bill with enforcement powers." Two years later, on June 24, 1952, Nixon as a senator voted with the Dixiecrats against reporting a similar bill out of the Senate Labor and Education Committee.

Democratic candidate John Sparkman's record follows the Dixiecrats' blueprint. The Alabama Senator voted against protecting servicemen from civilian assaults; against non-segregated federal housing; for the right to filibuster; for the right of southern states to use federal funds on a Jim Crow basis; for a southern regional pact to freeze Jim Crow higher education; for a Jim Crow army.

Contrary to the impression which Democrats are seeking to make concerning Sparkman as a "liberal," he did not, as they claim, vote against the poll tax. In fact,

the record shows, Sparkman voted to defeat a measure which would have freed only war veterans from the poll tax obligation.

The NAACP release omits, in the case of Nixon, his many other anti-democratic activities both as a Representative and a Senator. For example, it is not shown that as a member of the House Un-American Committee, he participated in or agreed to the bounding of Negro and white trade unionists for exercising their right of free speech. Nor does the released record show that Nixon was one of the most active fanners of anti-Communist hysteria and war mongering which flared over a wide section of country against Negro homeseekers and resulted in the bomb-murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

While no recommendation as to choice was made by the NAACP in issuing the voting records of the Vice-Presidential candidates, it is clear that if the legislative program of the organization is used as a yardstick, both are a long way from measuring up.

Among the strongest demands (Continued on Page 7)

ALP Asks Disbarment of Abner Surpless

The Kings County American Labor Party Friday sent a letter to Mayor Impellitteri, Chief Magistrate Murtagh and the New York City Bar Association demanding the removal of Abner Surpless as a Magistrate and his disbarment as a lawyer. The letter was signed by Paul Trilling, Kings County American Labor Party executive secretary.

The letter follows: "Magistrate Abner Surpless has disgraced his judicial office and this city. His vicious Hitlerian remarks about the Puerto Rican people, and his behavior on the bench, are a serious threat to the people and democratic institutions of New York City.

"To call Magistrate Surpless un-American would be charitable. His remarks are uncivilized. He should be promptly removed from the bench and barred from the practice of law."

Polio Cases Up, Near '49 Figures

WASHINGTON.—The Public Health Service reported today that 7,090 Americans have been stricken with infantile paralysis thus far this year. This was only three and a half percent below the figure for the same period in the epidemic year of 1949. A new high of 1,666 cases was reported for last week.

Celler Calls on MacArthur to Give Up Army Pay

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) has called on Gen. Douglas MacArthur to resign as General of the Army and give up his army pay now that he has become board chairman of Remington Rand, Inc. Celler pointed out MacArthur's salary as Remington board chairman "will be substantially upwards of \$100,000 a year."

In addition, U. S. taxpayers must allow him \$19,500 army pay plus living allowances. . . . He should have the decency to resign his army rank of five star general on non-assignment basis. He is of no value whatever to the army.

If the law permits this anomaly, the law should be changed. Despite the law, however, it is inconceivable that Gen. MacArthur would be brazen enough to retain both positions.

Stevenson's Foreign Policy Stand As Warlike as Gen. Eisenhower's

THE AGGRESSIVE, war-like U. S. foreign policy, which was unfolded right after V-J Day, is the foreign policy not only of Eisenhower but of Stevenson as well.

In fact, Stevenson was one of the second-string diplomats who helped formulate the program revealed in the Truman doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Japanese treaty, NATO, German rearmament and the Korean war.

As special assistant to Secretaries of State Stettinius and Byrnes, as Truman's delegate to the UN General Assembly in 1946 and 1947, Stevenson helped frame the war program.

WALL STREET, in fact, regards him as a most effective exponent of its war program. As a banker with strong family, political, financial and class ties with the most aggressive section of U. S. imperialism, Stevenson is regarded as "fully trustworthy" by the war camp.

At the same time, Stevenson has shown remarkable skill in his ability to devise and formulate war policy in "peace" terms.

His public speeches are full of allusions to collective security, the co-existence of nations, disarmament, and abhorrence of war as an instrument of international policy.

HIS is the "reasonable approach, the appearance of weighing dangers and alternatives, instead of blunt warmongering.

He will appear to many Americans as a genuine peace candidate, trying to seek a peaceful solution in what he calls "a world in ferment."

In foreshadowing his campaign with Eisenhower, the Illinois Governor in May of last year made a speech at a veterans' hospital inveighing against "the military mind," and calling for the cool and calm judgment of which only "civilian authorities" are capable.

THIS IS A MAN with a diabolical talent for double-talk, expressed in terms of such utter sincerity that it often sounds believable.

But under all the peace talk, Stevenson is a sinister advocate of Wall Street's "get tough" policy, voicing a fervent call for a crusade of aggression.

This system can live "only if the faithful are ready in the extreme of need to die for it," he told an American Legion convention in September of 1950.

"That's a somber conclusion—but ours is a somber generation."

STEVENS is an advocate of big armies and heavy armaments to back up what he calls "U. S. positions of strength."

He has given his full approval of the U. S. adventure in Korea which he says "put the American rearmament effort into high gear" and "sparked the build-up (in Western Europe) of physical defenses."

Stevenson speaks for the dominant section of U. S. imperialism, mirroring its most avaricious aims and the dilemma over the gap between its war desires and its ability to put them into effect.

HE STATED the plight of American imperialism in a speech at Northwestern University in January, 1951 in the following terms:

"America, rich, peaceful and undisciplined, finds itself face to face across the seas with an insurmountable, ruthless conqueror, strong, cunning and armed with an equal

tarian idea that has great appeal for the miserable masses of humanity.

"No longer is there anyone to protect us. No longer can we sow when and where we are cer-

tain to reap. There is no safe investment, no certain harvest any longer."

★ STEVENSON has repeatedly stated that World War III is not

inevitable. But from the way he poses the choice for America, there is no peaceful alternative—only per-

haps a need for delaying war until a more advantageous moment. He has summed up his for-

eign policy in these words:

"We must try to choose a course which minimizes the dangers of total war when we are inadequately prepared, or of losing positions we need to hold."

PROGRESSIVES DENOUNCE SPARKMAN-NIXON CHOICE, SELLOUT OF NEGROES ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE

C. B. BALDWIN, national executive secretary of the Progressive Party, condemning the sellout of the Democrats and Republicans on "civil rights," declared that the Chicago conventions of the major parties "proves conclusively" that only the Progressive Party can be counted upon to fight "for the total emancipation of the Negro people" in the 1952 election.

Baldwin said that the two-party "slap in the face to the Negro people" in the nominations of Dixiecrat Sen. Sparkman and arch-reactionary Sen. Nixon as vice-presidential candidates on the Democratic and Republican tickets, respectively, "places a historic significance on the candidacy of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass," the Progressive Party's great Negro woman leader, who is campaigning for Vice President.

His statement said: "The sellout of the two major parties on the civil rights issue is a slap in the face to the Negro people. This sellout, engineered

by the political bosses, the Dixiecrats and the 'compromise liberals' of both parties at their conventions places a historic significance on the candidacy of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, an eminent Negro leader, who is running for the vice-presidency of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket.

"While the two old parties have retreated and defaulted on civil rights, the Progressive Party has paved a new road for the total emancipation of the Negro people. The Negro people have been shaken by this betrayal at the hands of two parties which many of them believed carried hopes for them. This has occurred at a time when their fight for equality has reached a stage of militance that denies any turning back.

"The result of this betrayal—the disillusionment of Negro Republicans and Democrats, and the refusal of Negro leaders to support their own parties—was foreseen by the white politicians of both parties and the unrelenting destruction

of the hope for civil rights action revealed the unparalleled callousness of the leaders of both old parties.

"Mrs. Bass' candidacy, on the other hand, represents a new and shining light on the horizon compared to the shoddy choices for vice-president of the two old parties, the nomination of Mrs. Bass represents a new challenge in American politics. Compared to the choice of Sen. Sparkman whose anti-NEPC, anti-labor and pro-cold war record is an insult to the tradition of the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt and to the Negro people, and compared to the choice of Sen. Nixon, prime reactionary, foremost political bigot, and top red-baiter—the nomination of Mrs. Bass, more than anything else points up the real and significant difference between the two old parties and our party which stands for progress and for first-class citizenship for all.

"The vice-president is also pre-

siding officer of the Senate, historically the bottleneck for civil rights legislation. The leaders of the two old parties are fully aware that the election of Sparkman and Nixon will guarantee an even tighter bottleneck in the future.

"We will do everything in our power to carry our message to the Negro people and to all Americans because we believe that only the Progressive Party can carry the banner on which our inscribed hopes of all people who want to see this country return to the traditions of Franklin D. Roosevelt. We believe that the two old parties themselves have proven conclusively that neither one of them represent even the 'lesser of two evils.' This is a year to end compromise with reaction and bigotry, not to make it a national policy. We feel assured that all the people of this broad land who know the dangers of a drift to reaction and to war will understand this message and support us.

Harlem Signs to Put Davis on Ballot

By MICHAEL SINGER

HARLEM'S 11th Assembly District means to elect Benjamin J. Davis to the Senate Assembly this year.

As the first step in this democratic campaign begun last weekend the Committee for the Election of Progressive Candidates is piling up the nomination petitions to place Davis on the Freedom Party ticket. Results thus far prove that Davis — heroic Communist leader jailed under the infamous Smith Act—can be nominated; that he can be elected.

Jesse Gray, executive secretary of the Committee, analyzing the initial response to the nominating drive, said:

"We have a clear-cut perspective to elect him and from the tremendous sentiment in the district already indicated, we say flatly that it is possible to achieve this. Especially is this true in the light of the sweeping support evidenced by the people behind the amnesty campaign."

There were 20,852 persons who voted from the 36 election districts in the 11th A. D. in the 1950 gubernatorial elections. In the 1943 City Councilmanic elections and again in 1945 Davis was elected by overwhelming support from this district where he topped all other councilmanic candidates.

That a great section of these voters, aware of Davis' brilliant record in the City Council and his workingclass leadership in Harlem, are prepared to support him for election can be seen in the response to the petition campaign for his freedom. In less than a month 13,000 persons signed their names to the demand: Free Davis!

This struggle for amnesty helped lay the foundation which provided the stimulus and a realistic estimate of the kind of sentiment in the 11th A. D. which makes the election of Davis possible.



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

To nominate Davis on the Freedom Party 1,500 signatures are required in the district. There are a little more than 17,000 registered voters in the 11th A. D.

Significantly, the more than 350 signatures already obtained include those from Democratic and Republican enrolled voters—a yardstick to the all-party, non-partisan, special relationship the people of Harlem feel for Davis. In the amnesty campaign this sentiment was reflected in the readiness of Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and American Laborites to speak up for Davis' release from his Terre Haute prison.

A former Democratic captain in the 29th E. D. came to the Committee's headquarters at 135 W. 125 St. and, though a Democratic enrollee, told Mr. Gray that he wished to "move into the campaign as fast as possible to help nominate Benjamin J. Davis." Not only did he sign the Freedom

Party nominating petition but he took a batch of signatures in his own house.

The Committee is confident that in the course of the election campaign such experiences will be multiplied many times; that the fervid expressions for Davis' freedom displayed during the amnesty drive will be crystallized in a new and deeper political clarity.

As Mr. Gray put it: "The voters know of Davis' Communist leadership; they know his leadership in the fight for decent housing, against police brutality, for jobs, against discrimination—and above all, they know how he fought for peace and how peace and civil rights are bound up in the struggles of the American people, but above all, in the struggles of the Negro people."

A hard-hitting campaign has been prepared. The Committee seeks the signatures of 200 registered voters a day until Aug. 20, enough to stymie any Tammany-Republican invalidating maneuvers.

Three hundred copies of The Worker, of which Davis was publisher until the jail doors clanged behind him, is a weekly goal throughout the petition drive. The Committee hopes to outsell the Amnesty Campaign's distribution of 2,000 copies of Lloyd Brown's "Stand Up For Freedom" and aims for a sale of 5,000 copies of Davis' pamphlet on police brutality.

Daily Worker subs have been sold by nomination petition canvassers and voters' requests for literature reflects widespread support for the Negro leader and deepening disillusionment and disgust with the betrayals of the Republicans and Democrats. Street rallies will be held three times a week on the busiest corners.

The Committee, headed by Mr. Gray and William Duff, secretary, has the support of the Freedom

Party based on non-partisan participation for Davis' election. Democrats and Republicans, as well as Laborites, are cooperating with the Committee which anticipates a mounting tide of independent voting support as the campaign unfolds.

The more than 90,000 residents of the great Harlem community are faced by the worst hazards in the city: fire-traps, vermin-swarming, rat-infested, rent gougers, inadequate and overcrowded schools, food profiteers, brutal and trigger-happy anti-Negro police, soaring tuberculosis and disease, one of the highest child mortality rates in the city, brazen jimmerow rejection of a hospital and health clinic.

These are some of the reasons why the Freedom Party nomination of Benjamin J. Davis is being seen by 11 A. D. voters not only as a local problem but a challenge to the warmongers, witch-hunters and Dixiecrat white supremacists throughout the nation.

The twin slogans—Bring Davis Back to Harlem and Elect Davis To The Assembly—are part of the people's fight for peace and democracy.

Auto Local Sells

Homes for \$9,800

LANSING, Mich. — New homes offered by Oldsmobile Local 652, UAW-CIO, to its members on attractive terms are being taken faster than they can be built, union people say.

The houses sell for \$9,800, including \$1,650 down. They have two bedrooms, full basement, unfinished attic and made of good materials on large lots.

They are claimed to be the first good two-bedroom new homes offered in Lansing at less than \$10,000.

"Demand has been terrific," says the union. "We have had a long waiting list."

BRITAIN, CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 20 MILLION TRADE DEAL

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Britain today announced that it has concluded a new estimated \$20,000,000 trade agreement with Czechoslovakia. Under its provisions Britain will deliver up to four and a half million dollars worth of machinery and raw materials in exchange for sixteen million dollars worth of sugar, timber and manufactured goods.

India Asks China, Korea Be Heard On Germ Charge

TORONTO. — India has officially proposed that the charges made against the United States of germ warfare and mistreatment of prisoners be fully aired here under World Red Cross auspices, with both sides participating.

The delegate from India, Shri R. R. Saksena, insisted that the charges were too serious to be "lightly dismissed." Evidently affected by the forcefulness of the presentation of charges on Wednesday by the Chinese and North Korean delegates, and the manner in which the U. S. tried to dismiss them, Saksena said the session had

left him with "grave misgivings." India's proposal for full hearing at this conference contrasted with the proposal of the U. S. that the matter be turned over to the so-called International Committee of the Red Cross. The Chinese and North Koreans have pointed out that the so-called International Committee is in no sense international at all but is actually a Swiss organization.

260 British MP's Vote Against Nazi Armament

LONDON.—The first solid Laborite vote against the foreign policy of the Churchill government and the U.S. State Department was registered Friday in Commons. The Churchill government put through its ratification of the pact engineered by the U.S. government

permitting West Germany to re-arm, but Laborites amassed 253 votes against it, to the Conservatives' 294. Previously, a Labor amendment, calling for postponement of ratification until after big Four talks had been held with the Soviet Union, was defeated 294 to 260.

Also voted was a guarantee to join in the Atlantic war pact against the USSR.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in the debate, stressed it was the Labor government itself which inaugurated the policy leading to German rearmament.

Hugh Dalton, for the Labor Party, urged that the West sit down with Russia before ratification and that there be elections in Germany before ratification was considered.

BONN, Germany.—The Social

Democratic Party Thursday called for Germany's reunification now through negotiations with the So-

viet Union and special efforts to regain this country's lost markets in Eastern Europe.

CRC ASSAILS DEMO, GOP SELLOUT ON CIVIL RIGHTS

William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress declared Friday that "the two-party betrayal of the Negro people and the joint refusal to call for repeal of the thought-control Smith Act cannot be answered by a microscopic search for the lesser evil or any stay-away-from-the-polls attitude."

Patterson proposed that "both Negro and progressive white voters answer the two-party sellout by uniting at all election levels to back Negro candidates of whatever political party, as well as candidates supporting world peace,

labor's right sand the Bill of Rights"

In support of this program of Negro representation, Patterson said that CRC chapters "will point to the Progressive Party candidacy for U. S. vice president of Mrs. Charlotta Bass, heroic Negro woman leader, and her running-mate for President, Vincent Hallinan."

"Our organization cannot help but point out to the American people in the coming months that in contrast to the Republican-Democrat doublecross, only Mrs. Bass' party clearly labeled the anti-Negro policies of government in the U. S. as official, deliberate and approaching genocide as defined by the United Nations."

"As one of the leading groups in the U. S. fighting for the civil and constitutional rights of the American people, we will also point to the Progressive Party's plank which calls for the repeal of all the three major Hitler-like laws now endangering the peace and welfare of the American people—the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley Acts."

The repeal of these three laws is an absolute essential to the movement for Negro equality and the safeguarding of the rights of labor and all Americans."

As "clear and final proof of this Republican-Democrat contempt for the rights of the American people," Patterson pointed to "their failure to call for a compulsory FEPC; their alliance with the Dixiecrat lynchers and their courting Virginia's Gov. Battle, who sent the seven innocent Martinsville martyrs to their death, the Mississippi officials who lynched Willie McGee and Talmadge, Byrnes and the rest of the racist mob."

Baltimore 6 Will Appeal to Supreme Court

RICHMOND, Va.—The U. S. Court of Appeals Thursday turned down an appeal by the six Baltimore Smith Act defendants.

In a 19-page unanimous opinion by Chief Judge John J. Parker, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit said it could find no basis for granting a new trial to the defendants.

Harold Buchman, a Baltimore lawyer who represented several of the defendants, said the case would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The opinion held that membership and literature provisions of the Smith Act of 1940, under which the six were convicted, were constitutional.

The six defendants had been fined \$1,000 each and sentenced to prison terms of from two to five years each as follows: Philip Frankfield, five years; his wife, Regina, two years; George A. Meyers, chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland and the District of Columbia, four years; Leroy H. Wood, District of Columbia party chairman; Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg, and Maurice L. Braverman, a Baltimore lawyer, three years each.

Soviet Team Lead Cut by U.S. to 24½

HELSINKI.—The U. S. Olympic team slashed the Soviet point lead to 24½ points on Friday, as high diver Sammy Lee and backstroke swimmer Yoshinobu Oyakawa won first places in the next to the last day of the spirited 1952 Games. The Soviet Union led after Friday's events, 523½ to 499.

The U. S. seemed in a good position to overtake the lead in the final day, with four more water finals coming up, basketball looking good for a title, and boxers in the running. The Soviet team, showing amazing all round strength for a new country to the Olympics, took the lead on the first day and has held it up to now.

The U. S. received one disappointing setback Friday when its women's 400 meter freestyle swim relay, which had set a world record in the trials, finished third. Hungary, led by Eva Novak's great performance, won the event and smashed the new world record. Holland finished second.

Lee easily retained his 1948 high dive championship, and Jack McCormack of Pasadena finished fourth. Capilla of Mexico was second, Haase of Germany third. Oyakawa, the star from Hawaii, set a new Olympic mark in the 100 meter backstroke, beating Bozon of France. Taylor and Stack of the U. S. finished next to make it 17 points for the event.

Evelyn Kawamoto of Hawaii led the qualifiers for Saturday's 400 meter freestyle, foreshadowing more points for the U. S. Mrs. Pat McCormick, shooting for a double, led a potential 1-2-3 sweep in women's high diving.

The U. S. basketball team was well favored to repeat an earlier win over the Soviet Union in Saturday's basketball final. This five points for second and whatever boxing points could be garnered—both the U. S. and USSR had five boxers left for the final day—were the only points the Soviet Union could count on for Saturday.

High point of world interest in Saturday's contests, however, was probably in the final soccer football game for the world championship between Yugoslavia and Hungary.

And regardless of point scores, everyone agreed that the advent of the Soviet Union into the Olympics had made the Games far more meaningful as a world contest on the friendly field of sports.

FBI STOOLIE WHO 'REMEMBERS' 1932 TALKS CAN'T REMEMBER WHICH DAY HE TOOK STAND

By HARRY RAYMOND

Louis Rosser, a professional west coast anti-labor informer for the FBI, fifth government witness in the Foley Square Smith Act

Juror Ill, Replaced

Charles C. Chatterton, Columbia Broadcasting System technician, juror in the trial of the 15 New York Communists, was excused Friday by Judge Edward J. Dimock because of illness. Chatterton was replaced by alternate juror Noble W. Jones, Salvation Army social group worker. Jones the first of four alternatives, was the only Negro qualified by the court for service in the trial.

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks objected vigorously to replacement of Chatterton, a white man, with the Negro juror.

trial, could not remember when cross-examined Friday the day he was called to the stand to testify. This amazing failure of the witness to remember that the prosecutor called him to the stand only three days before loomed as a significant factor in impeaching credibility of his earlier detailed accounts of alleged speeches and

statements he claimed were made 18, 19 and 20 years ago by Pettis Perry and other defendants.

Questioned by defense attorney James Wright, Rosser remembered well enough he was sent here by the FBI from Los Angeles on July 17 to testify against the 15 defendants. But his memory which was unusually sharp about alleged events as far back as 1932, faded to zero when the lawyer put his next question.

Q. What date was it when you took the stand in this case?

A. What stand?

Q. The stand you are sitting on.

A. I don't remember.

Q. Is it because it was so long ago?

A. No.

Q. Why don't you know what day you took the stand?

A. It just slipped my mind.

Wright reminded the witness it was the beginning of his third day on the stand, that he began to testify under direct examination last Wednesday.

Wright recalled Rosser's earlier testimony purporting to quote in detail statements he said he heard Perry make in the early and middle 1930s about "violent overthrow" of the government.

Q. Did you keep notes on the series of meetings or activities you attended in the middle 30s?

A. No. I kept it in my mind.

Wright left it to the jury to decide whether it could believe what Rosser said he "remembered" Perry saying two decades ago. He proceeded to question the witness about his present residence in Los Angeles.

Q. Do you remember the date you moved there?

A. No.

Q. Why don't you remember that date?

A. You don't remember things like that.

Rosser admitted he could not remember when he moved into a residence at a previous address. Wright's questioning turned to the witness' family relations.

Q. What is the date of your marriage?

A. I don't remember.

"I can't remember all those things," the informer pleaded.

The only event the witness clearly remembered during the cross examination was his enlistment in 1950 in the FBI stoolpigeon service, an act which condemned him as a betrayer of the struggles of (Continued on Page 6)

Notables Ask Candidates Come Out vs. McCarran Act

An Open Letter folder to Congressional candidates asking them to declare publicly their position with regard to the McCarran Act (the Internal Security Act of 1950) is being distributed by the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, the committee announced yesterday.

The Open Letter, signed by 100 educators, religious leaders and professional people from all over the country pointed out that the McCarran Act "is responsible for the intolerable situation in which Government agencies, in a manner all too reminiscent of Nazi Germany, are already preparing concentration camps, are holding thought-control hearings, are denying passports to citizens, and are deporting and refusing admission to aliens."

The folder provides space for

an individual to add his signature to the list of distinguished signers of the Open Letter before sending the folders on to his Congressional candidates.

The Open Letter folder—a copy of which is enclosed—can be obtained from the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, 2 Stone Street, New York, N. Y., at a cost of \$1 per 100 copies.

SIGNERS

Among the signers to the Open Letter are:

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.; Miss Emily Greene Balch, co-winner, Nobel Peace Prize (1946), Professor Emeritus, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; S. Miles Bouton, writer and lecturer, Asheville, N. Y.; Catherine Drinker Bowen, author, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Prof. George Dahl, Professor Eme-

ritus, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist and Pulitzer Prize winner, Arlington, Vt.; Dr. Robert Gordis, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Rockaway Park, N. Y.

Dr. S. Ralph Harlow, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Dr. William E. Hocking, Professor Emeritus, Harvard University, Madison, N. H.; Prof. Harold Hotelling, Professor of Mathematical Statistics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Rabbi Leo Jung, Rabbinical Council of America, New York City.

Bishop Gerald Kennedy, Portland Area, the Methodist Church, Portland, Ore.; Dr. John A. Mackay, President, Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton; and Professor Robert Redfield, anthropologist, University of Chicago.

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign of The Worker and Daily Worker

'They Subscribe in the Name of Peace and Amnesty'



"Many who have been timid about taking The Worker now realize that gagging of the press is a war measure; and in the name of peace and amnesty for those jailed because they stood out against the Korean War, are now taking The Worker as an expression of their contempt of kangaroo courts."

So writes Meridel LeSueur, author, poet and secretary of the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Association. She tells us that the Minnesota Association, which includes some readers from the Dakotas, is shooting for 150 Worker subs and 35 for the Daily Worker in the Gates-Davis circulation campaign.

For the four weeks ending July 27, only 238 Worker subs

were received nationally, and 128 for the Daily Worker. This is 12 percent of the Daily Worker goal, but less than 4 percent of The Worker goal of 6,500.

Let's get going! We're aiming to hit the mark by Labor Day.

Name _____ Date _____
Address _____ City _____ P.O. Zone _____
Check One
Daily Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____
The Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____



FDR: the Forgotten Man at the Demo Convention

By ROB F. HALL

CHICAGO

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION early last Saturday nominated Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois as the party's presidential candidate. A few hours later it voted unanimously to name Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, campaign manager for Dixiecrat Dick Russell, as vice presidential candidate.

But these actions were not the most important taken by the convention. The real story can be summed up as follows: the convention recast the Democratic party in the old pre-Roosevelt mold as a tight coalition of Northern conservatives, city political bosses, and Southern reactionaries. Representatives of labor, of Negro organizations, and of Americans for Democratic Action, constituting the "liberal" wing of the party, were reduced to impotence and unceremoniously kicked out of the party's ruling circles.

THERE IS ROOM for differences of opinion as to how much weight the liberal wing carried in the party leadership prior to the Chicago convention. But whether one thinks it amounted to a little or a lot, he cannot escape the conclusion that whatever influence the liberal wing had, it has largely lost.

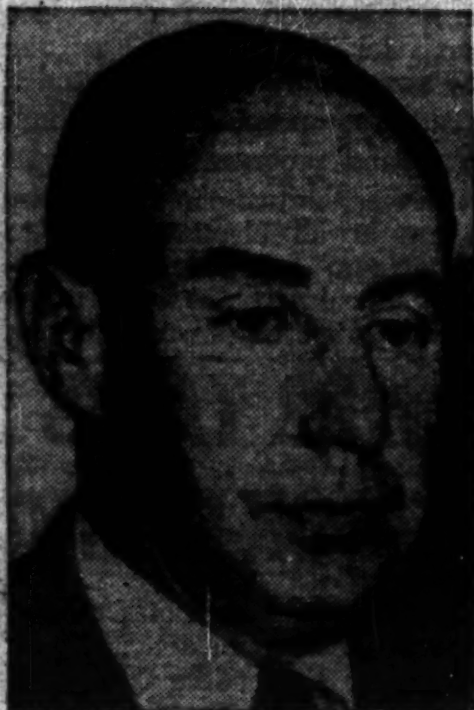
This was reflected dramatically in both the choice of standard bearers and in the platform.

STEVENSON forfeited the confidence of labor shortly after he became governor in 1948. His statements endorsing the retention of Taft-Hartley with only minor "modification" antagonized much of the labor movement. His veto of an old age pension bill which had labor endorsement further strained his relations with labor. His state's rights position on civil rights made him unpopular with Negro organizations. Leaders of the "liberal" wing who attended the convention, and even more so, delegate members of this wing, did not want Stevenson and preferred either Averell Harriman or Estes Kefauver. They climbed aboard the bandwagon only when they decided that otherwise they would be crushed beneath its wheels.

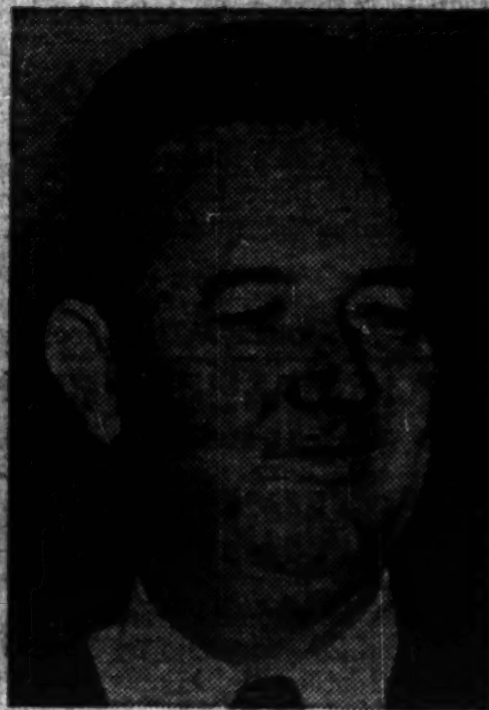
What is true of Stevenson is doubly true of Sparkman. As Russell's campaign manager, he was completely identified with the Dixiecrats. Despite efforts to make it appear that Sparkman was the "free choice" of the party leaders, it was well known by every newsman at the convention that Sparkman got the job because Stevenson and Russell wanted him to have it. He was Russell's choice—and he was also Stevenson's choice.

MANY NEGRO DELEGATES left the convention prior to Sparkman's nomination for the purpose of dissociating themselves from what they knew would be unpopular with their constituents.

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STEVENSON



SPARKMAN

THE PRESIDENTIAL SLATES AND THE PEOPLE

An Editorial

IN PONDERING OVER the results of the two major party conventions, the people would do well, as a starter, to study the feelings of Wall Street.

By and large, the press of the country—speaking for big business—is, as usual, for a Republican Party victory in November. The reactionary, war-minded and fascist-minded ticket of Eisenhower and Nixon suits Wall Street to a T. The big money boys prefer the Republican Party to the Democratic Party, needs the support of labor and Negro voters and therefore makes vote-getting gestures in their direction which Wall Street would rather dispense with.

But these papers, which speak for Big Business, are unable to conceal their complete satisfaction with the outcome of the Democratic Convention. While in the main they still plug for Eisenhower and Nixon, they fall all over themselves with praise for Governor Stevenson and Senator Sparkman.

"As a newspaper that is emphatically and enthusiastically in favor of General Eisenhower's election to the Presidency of the United States," writes the powerful New York Times, "we can and do find satisfaction in the nomination of Governor Stevenson."

Why? Because Big Business, for which the Times speaks, and which pulls the strings on both parties, wanted above else to eliminate even a demagogic fight over Wall Street's war program.

"Of that we now need have no fear," says the Times smugly, "for Eisenhower and Stevenson both have the character and the understanding that would make such a destructively divisive campaign impossible."

In fact, the Times is hard put to explain why it prefers the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket over the conservative Stevenson ticket. It can find only two reasons: one, that the Democratic Party has been too long in power and hence has given way to corruption; and two, that Eisenhower is more personally involved in the war plans in Western Europe.

If Big Business is supremely happy over the outcome of the Democratic Convention, how then can the people feel? For the people and Big Business want exactly the opposite things. Where Wall Street seeks war-profits and war, the people want peace. Where Wall Street seeks to drive against the living standards of the people and the rights of labor and the Negro people and against the Bill of Rights, the people have exactly contrary aims.

Those people who had hoped that the Democratic Party would at least make a strong stand on domestic ques-

(Continued on Page 5)



HURDLE RECORDS were set at the Olympic by Harrison Dillard (center) who did the 110-meter event in 13.7 seconds. The event was a 1, 2, 3, sweep for the American trio above: Jack Davis (right) finished second, Arthur Barnard, third.

Great Olympic for U.S. In More Ways Than One

THE GLORIOUS RECORD busting saga of the 1952 Olympic Games will be over this weekend. At this writing we do not know which country scored the most points in the total team score. But no matter which of the two big countries which crushed Nazism came out on top, our country or the Soviet Union, there was plenty of glory and fine competition for each and, much more important, high spirited youthful good fellowship which even the lying "inevitable war" newspapers couldn't hide.

Our track and field athletes, picked in open competition where talent alone is the determining factor, "stole the show" with a great demonstration of speed and power. In men's track and field our athletes romped home first with 235

points, the second place Soviet Union, which thirty years ago did not have a single running track, finishing second with 135. In no less than four running events the Soviet athlete finished behind our boys, with no other country intervening, and as you may have seen in pictures, and will see in the official Olympic movies when they come out, in every case there was the warmest congratulations by the losers to the winners in the best sporting tradition.

It is interesting to note the prominent role played by our fine Negro stars in the smashing track and field successes, greatest sweep in this central sport since the games began. It is interesting because of the contrast with the winter sports Olympic team, which

(Continued on Page 6)

Nelson in Court Monday

PITTSBURGH.

STEVE NELSON will be taken out of his cell in the County Jail Monday and driven in handcuffs to the U. S. District Court to defend himself against the Federal Smith Act frameup.

Five other working class leaders—now on bail—will appear in court with Nelson.

The other defendants are Ben Carreathers, Pittsburgh Negro workers' leader, who personally recruited thousands of men into the CIO steel union in its founding days; Andy Onda and James Dolsen, The Worker correspondent, who are awaiting sentence under the Pennsylvania State "sedition" act; William Albertson, Detroit political leader, and Irving Weissman, veteran of the Anzio beachhead and Bulge battles, and, like Nelson, a veteran of the anti-fascist war in Spain.

NELSON has been serving a 20-year sentence, while he fights for his release on bail, pending appeal. Maximum sentence under the Smith Act is five years.

The "Pittsburgh Six," as the group is called, will ask the Federal Court to dismiss the Smith Act indictment against them.

They will also challenge the grand jury that indicted them as illegally selected.

Court records show that the grand jury panel members were nominated by such men as the U. S. District Attorney, who is obviously a partisan person; the County District Attorney; Federal and County judges, and the American Legion and the Chamber of Commerce.

Such jurymen inevitably operate as part of the witchhunting frameup machinery, when workers' leaders' cases are heard.

THE PITTSBURGH SIX motions will be argued by Civil Rights Attorneys Ralph Powe of New York, a Negro lawyer, and Hymen Schlesinger of Pittsburgh.

Schlesinger defeated three frameups against himself last summer. The first two were "contempt" citations from Judge Michael A. Musmanno. This notorious judge had Schlesinger arrested on "contempt" charges when he refused to answer political questions that had nothing to do with a damage suit that Schlesinger was pursuing on behalf of a client. The

(Continued on Page 6)

MINERS KNOW STEVENSON'S LABOR POLICY

ADLAI STEVENSON does not favor the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

His comment on the most vicious anti-labor act ever passed is that "some features of the law seem to me to advance the cause of good labor relations."

In a lifetime remote from the field of labor struggles, Stevenson doesn't have much of a "labor record."

However, as Governor of Illinois, he has clashed repeatedly and violently with the coal miners of this state.

Stevenson is the son of a coal operator. One of his closest personal and political associates is Stuyvesant Peabody, owner of the extensive Peabody mines, the largest mine holdings in the state.

In the mine strike of 1950, Stevenson pressured the leaders of the Progressive Miners of America into calling their men back to the pits while the United Mine Workers were fighting a bitter struggle against the strikebreaking efforts of the coal operators and the government.

Two years later, the head of the Progressive Mine Workers, John Marchiondo, charged Stevenson with full responsibility for the mine disaster at West Frankfort which took 119 lives.

"If you and your inspectors had complied with the law," Marchiondo told the Governor, "this mine would have been closed and the explosion avoided."

This charge against Stevenson was even more sharply voiced by

the United Mine Workers.

They pointed out that Stevenson had campaigned for Governor on a program of mine safety, on the promise that the Centralia disaster of 1947, which took 111 lives, "never happens again."

They showed that Stevenson's proposed mine code (never passed by the legislature) was inadequate, that Stevenson's Department of Mines and Minerals was shot through with corruption, that the state director of mines appointed by Stevenson was the former manager of the West Frankfort death mine.

The disaster, Illinois' worst in two decades, revealed that the coal operators were allowed by the state administration to jeopardize the lives of the miners in the interest of profits.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 20 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALexandria 4-7904. Cable Address: "Dobson," New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Derman; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

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THE SLATES AND THE PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 4)

tions are sadly disappointed. The Democratic Party's support for the war program has dictated a retreat even in lip-service on domestic questions.

The Republican Party platform waxes lyrical over the Taft-Hartley Act. On the other hand, while the Democratic Platform calls for repeal of the notorious act, Stevenson opposes repeal, and his choice for Vice - President, Sparkman, has an abysmal labor record. The Alabama Senator voted AGAINST the wages-hours act and voted FOR Taft-Hartley.

IT IS ON THE CRUCIAL question of civil rights that the convention most dramatically dashed the hopes of those who sought to find a "lesser evil" in the Democratic Party. Not only did the platform retreat on FEPC, as compared with the 1948 program, but the convention chose as presidential nominee a skillful straddler on this issue, a man who says the states should do it, while as governor of Illinois he has prevented his own state from taking such action. And just as Eisenhower chose for his running-mate the fascist-minded Nixon, so Stevenson chose Sparkman, whose position toward the rights of the Negro people stinks to high heaven.

In 1948, Sparkman, who had pretended to be a Roosevelt man, tried to get the Democratic Party to nominate Eisenhower because he could not stomach even Truman's lip-service on anti-lynching, anti-polltax and FEPC legislation. When the party nevertheless nominated Truman, Sparkman aided the ticket of Dixiecrat-lynchers, headed by Thurmond.

No wonder that even such a supporter of the Administration as Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., says it will be impossible for him to campaign either for Stevenson or for Sparkman and that he will confine his support to local candidates on the ticket!

The rout of the so-called "liberal" forces headed by Harriman and Lehman at the hands of a Stevenson-Dixiecrat combination only underlines the point. As a matter of fact, the Harriman-Lehman group, which itself is thoroughly committed to Wall Street's war program, crumbled so quickly that it appears that their fight was mainly a maneuver in the first place. It seems now that they raised the issue originally so that when they would finally throw their support to Stevenson they would at the same time transfer their "liberal" label to him.

WALL STREET DICTATED its strategy to both conventions. It is now up to the people, especially labor and the Negro voters, to upset that reactionary strategy by every means available.

In the first place, the only national ticket which campaigns four-square for peace, for labor's rights, for Negro rights and for restoration of the Bill of Rights, trampled upon by Democratic and Republican parties alike, is the Progressive Party ticket headed by Vincent Hallinan for President and—significantly—the outstanding Negro woman leader, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, for Vice-President. Every vote for the Progressive ticket will be a blow at Wall Street's plans for war abroad and reaction at home.

At the same time, the people can make themselves felt effectively by rallying to the support of local candidates—whether they are Progressive Party candidates, in these localities where they are running, or independent and coalition candidates—especially representatives of the Negro people.

As for the large number of people who at least at the outset of the campaign will still believe that their place is behind the Democratic ticket despite their deep misgivings, what are they to do? They too can make themselves felt to a degree—by joining with supporters of the Progressive Party in ACTIONS around the issues of peace, labor's rights, Negro rights, for repeal of the Smith and McCarran police-state laws, etc. Through resolutions and delegations to nominees, demanding that every candidate support the people's side on these questions, they can help break through the gag which Wall Street intends to place upon them. In the course of much action, many will undoubtedly come to see the futility of voting for candidates of Wall Street's two parties, and will cast their vote for the Progressive ticket.

Wall Street has said its word. The Republican bosses have said theirs. The city machine bosses of the Democratic Party and the Dixiecrats—both open and concealed—have said theirs. The last word must now be said by the voters of this country who are determined that our nation will set itself on a course of peace and progress.

The Civil Rights Record

THE PROOF of Adlai E. Stevenson's position on civil rights is in the pudding:

- Illinois has no fair employment practices law or program of any kind.

- Illinois has segregated schools in many parts of the state.

- Illinois has widespread discrimination in all types of public establishments—restaurants, taverns, hotels. Most notorious are the hotels in Springfield, the state capital.

- Illinois has the worst record of racist mob violence of any northern state.

These facts can all be laid at the doorstep of the man who has been Illinois' governor for the last three and a half years, elected on the promise to "enforce more vigorously the civil rights laws and an adequate fair employment practices act."

An FEPC law has not been passed in Illinois because Stevenson did not try hard enough to get it passed. The record, in fact,



STEVENSON

shows that Stevenson never wanted it.

The entire world has echoed with the foul story of racist violence in Illinois. The story of Cicero, of Cairo, of the long chain of Chicago anti-Negro riots—these are the fruits of a conciliatory official policy toward racists.

In Cairo, Illinois, mobs burned and bombed the houses of Negroes who tried to conform to the Illinois law by sending their children to the nearest public school. Stevenson's officials failed to take a vigorous stand against school segregation—a condition rampant in many Illinois communities.

The Illinois governor boasts about his sending national guardsmen to Cicero just a year ago in Illinois' worst outbreak of racist violence. The guards arrived, however, after four days in which the mobsters completed the job of wrecking the home of a Negro family, of burning all their belongings and of running them out of the town.

Stevenson failed to pledge the kind of protection which would make it possible for a Negro family to live in Cicero.

ISRAELI ENVOY REPUDIATES AMBASSADOR KIRK'S WIFE

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

THE ISRAELI charge d'affaires here has repudiated as untrue the statements attributed to him by Mrs. Lydia Kirk published in the May issue of Ladies Home Journal. The wife of the former U.S. ambassador in Moscow had written: "I talked with their (the Israeli) charge the other night at dinner. He told me there are about 45,000 Jews in Moscow. . . . There are even greater numbers of Jews in Odessa and Kiev. They live in misery and many have been thrown out of their homes and jobs."

Mr. Argamon, the Israeli charge told this reporter he never said any such thing to Mrs. Kirk or to anyone else. "How could I have given such an absurdly low figure for the number of Jews in Moscow?" Mr. Argamon asked this reporter. "Nor is there any truth in the statement about Jews living in misery and being thrown out of their jobs and homes. I never said that to Mrs. Kirk either."

WHEN THIS reporter showed the passage referred to from in Ladies Home Journal, Mr. Argamon was the picture of a surprised man. The only comparison he could think of to describe Mrs. Kirk's letters from Moscow was Gen. Grow's diary. Gen. Grow was military attaché under Admiral Kirk.

The views of the Israeli mission here, which is of course friendly to the American Government, concerning Mrs. Kirk's articles are shared by other such "western" missions here both large and small. When first told about Mrs. Kirk's

articles in Ladies Home Journal they expressed disbelief. They had to be shown to believe that the wife of the American ambassador was capable of such scandalous gossip and dissemination of falsehood. Heads of western missions who had extended hospitality to Mrs. Kirk only to find themselves belittled and insulted in her articles could only gasp when shown Ladies Home Journal.

AS PREVIOUSLY reported even the American embassy has been embarrassed by Mrs. Kirk's highly publicized gossip and falsehood. Though ambassador Kennan was away in London telling Acheson how much good will Admiral Kirk and his wife as well as General Grow and his wife had generated in Moscow, American charge d'affaire Hugh Cumming expressed voluble distaste for Mrs. Kirk's articles. As with the General Grow diary, of course, what such diplomats object to are not Mrs. Kirk's views but that she should be caught saying them publicly.

It will be recalled that in her article Mrs. Kirk wrote:

"Our colleagues look on the American embassy as a kind of Free World fortress in Moscow. They feel it belongs to them all."

Just ask them how they feel, Lydia!

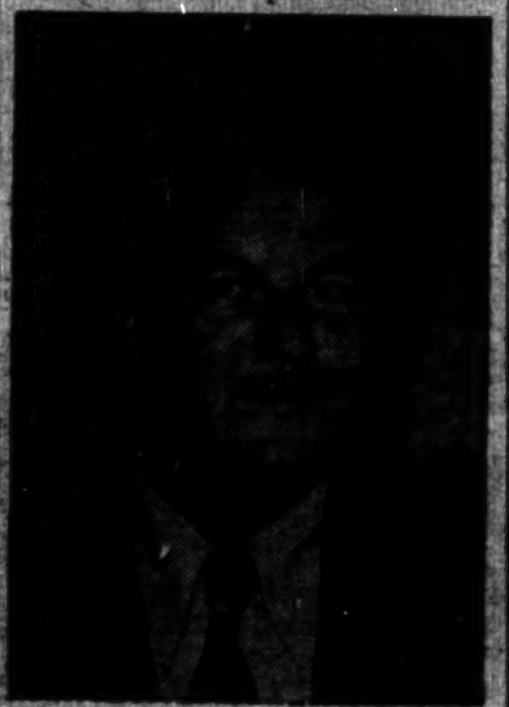
OUTPUT SOARS

WASHINGTON (EP)—Output of soft coal rose 22 percent from 1949 to 1951 despite a 5 percent decrease in production workers, says the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Eugene Dennis To Be 48 Aug. 10

The National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims announced this week that Eugene Dennis, imprisoned in Atlanta Penitentiary, will observe his 48th birthday on Aug. 10.

The committee pointed out that



DENNIS

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, will observe his birthday behind prison walls where he has been held for the last 18 months as a political prisoner sentenced to five years in jail, together with his 10 colleagues, under the Smith Act. The committee added that this will be the third consecutive birthday Eugene Dennis has spent in prison, separated from his family, friends, and his work in the political life of his country.

The National Amnesty Committee called upon all individuals, organizations and groups to send birthday greetings to Eugene Dennis, P.M.B. 71488, Atlanta, Ga., and messages supporting amnesty for Dennis and his colleagues to President Harry S. Truman, Washington.

Great Olympics

(Continued from Page 3)
by its very nature was composed mainly of upper class sportsmen and was lily white. (The winter sports team finished second to Norway at Oslo in February). It is also interesting because some newspapers, especially down south did not like the prominent role of Negro stars and showed it through careful selection of pictures.

Looking over the results in men's track and field, we find the following Negro stars accounting for American points:

Andy Stanfield won the 200 meters Gold Medal in record smashing time for ten points. Jim Gathers finished third for 4 more points.

Jerome Biffle and Meredith Gourdin finished 1-2 in the broad jump, taking the Gold and Silver Medals and racking up 15 big points. The magnificent Mal Whitfield won the 800 meters in record smashing time for 10 more points, and tallied another sixth place point in the 400.

Harrison Dillard, Cleveland's pride and joy, took down another Gold Medal, another 10 points, and another Olympic record as he skimmed over the high hurdles in flawless style.

Dillard and Stanfield, teaming with white teammates Smith and Merigino, made possible still another Gold Medal as they nosed out the Soviet sprint relay for 10 more points. Whitfield and Ollie Matson, running with Charley Moore and Gene Cole, took home the bacon in the 1600 meter relay.

Bill Miller finished second in the javelin for 5 points. And Milt Campbell was runner up in the grueling decathlon for 5 more as U. S. athletes swept these events in 1-2-3 style.

Campbell's Silver Medal has quite a story attached to it. The youngster from Plainfield, N. J.



U. S. AND SOVIET STARS at the Olympics are Jim Fuchs, American shot putter who shows his injured hand to World's women's discus champion Nina Dumbadze of the Soviet Union.

just turned 18, almost didn't get to the final tryouts in California. He couldn't afford to go. His neighbors in the little industrial town, proud of him as a great high school athlete and confident he could make the team and do Plainfield proud, collected \$1,500 in small contributions in a "Milt Campbell Tryout Fund." The rest is Olympic history.

In women's track and field events, we didn't do so well. The Soviet Union women won with sixty nine and a half points, with Australia next with 42. But on the final day our women did turn in one spectacular surprise, winning the sprint relay for a precious Gold Medal. Three of the four were Negro women. The 11th final point turned in by American women was scored by

Mae Faggs, also a Negro woman.

In the important boxing competition, where the team is also picked by open competition, 12 of the 14 boxers with the U.S. on their uniforms are Negroes.

So while our fine Olympic athletes did our country proud, you can see where the Rankins and such could not have been delirious with joy.

Foley Square

(Continued from Page 3)

his own people, the Negro people, against vicious jimcrow.

Wright kept pounding away, shattering Rosser's credibility at every turn. He questioned Rosser about his elaborate story of an alleged 1934 meeting in the Los Angeles Negro community. Under direct examination Rosser quoted Perry as telling the meeting socialism could not be established without "violent" action.

"Isn't it a fact you didn't remember that meeting at all?" the lawyer asked.

Rosser insisted he did remember.

Q. What did Perry say on that occasion?

A. I don't know. Wright reminded the witness he "did know" about the alleged speech the day before.

"I resent that," the witness shouted.

He said he first met defendant Betty Cannett in Los Angeles, August or September, 1935.

Q. It could have been in July, could it?

A. It could have.

Rosser said he met defendant Claudia Jones in 1937 in the Young Communist League headquarters. He identified the YCL headquarters as having an entrance at 14 St. in New York. Entrance to the YCL offices at that time were at E. 12 St.

Rosser will be under cross-examination when the trial resumes Monday.

Steve Nelson

(Continued from Page 4)

State Supreme Court voided the citations.

A board of county judges also threw out a "sedition" charge against Schlesinger that had been brought by the labor spy Matt Cvetic.

THE District Court hearings will be conducted by Federal Judge Stewart. Judge Stewart is a Pittsburgh Democrat, who was placed on the bench by President Truman.

The judge admitted last August that the rights of the two Smith Act defendants had been violated when they were arrested. The two men, Onda and Nelson, were arrested by the FBI on Smith Act charges a few days before their case went to the state "sedition" trial jury. Onda was in the midst of his four-day summation when they were arrested.

Judge Stewart admitted in Federal Court then that the arrests tended to "interfere" with their rights to a fair trial.

The judge did not correct the mischief, however. The Smith Act frameup was permitted to continue after the Smith Act arrest had prejudiced the state jury that was to convict them.

JUDGE STEWART has not yet set a date for the Smith Act trial.

Nelson's demand for bail, while he appeals his 20-year sentence, is before the Pennsylvania Superior Court, which meets again in late September.

Meanwhile liberty-lovers are sending letters, telephones and telegrams to District Attorney James F. Malone of Allegheny County, demanding bail. A word from Malone would bring bail.

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Baker's Wife," with Raimu, Lusty, scandalously funny. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

Brooklyn

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SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Baker's Wife," with Raimu, Lusty, scandalously funny. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

Coming

CELEBRATION honoring Elizabeth G. Flynn, Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett, Marion Bachrach and Mrs. Mary Kaufman-Lawyer in the trial at Foley Square and Alice Childress, outstanding Negro actress and author, and her group in the new play, "Gold Thru the Trees," scenes Harriet Tubman - Haiti, and Beulah Richardson, great American Negro poet and Hais Moorehead, leading American Negro woman leader in the American Women for Peace. In a memorable evening of outstanding importance in culture and the fight for peace. Brighton Community Center, 2206 Coney Island Ave., Sat., Aug. 2-8:30 p.m. Tickets available in advance \$1 at Brighton Center and Citizens Emergency Defense Committee at 401 B'way. At door \$1.25.

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FIRES ARE LIGHTED in one of the open hearth furnaces at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., Homestead, Pa., mills in preparation for resumption of work after the 53-day strike.

Jersey CIO-PAC Weighs Stand On Elections

NEWARK, N. J.—The 70-member state CIO Political Action Committee will reexamine the state political situation in the light of the recent national political conventions, state CIO president Carl Holderman said Friday.

The committee will meet in Newark Aug. 7 with CIO delegates to the Democratic convention.

The CIO-PAC has endorsed Archibald S. Alexander for election to the U. S. Senate. However, it postponed other Congressional endorsements pending recommendations from county units.

Traffic Accidents Kill 16,280 in 1952

CHICAGO, July 31.—The National Safety Council reported today that 16,280 persons died in the nation's traffic accidents from January through June, 1952.

Eubanks in Coast Newsguild Post

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).

Sam Eubanks, former executive vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) and before that a local officer in San Francisco, has been named temporary executive secretary of the San Francisco - Oakland Newspaper Guild to replace the late Robert D. Brown.

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NAACP

(Continued from Page 1)
made by the NAACP and its supporters in the pre-convention struggles were for an FEPC law with enforcement powers and a change in the cloture rule of the Senate allowing only limited debate and ensuring a vote on civil rights measures.

Canadian Profits Hit New Peak in 1951

OTTAWA (ALN).—The 424 leading Canadian corporations piled up record-smashing profits of \$596 million in 1951 after taxes and other deductions, according to the Bank of Canada.

The showing compared with \$531 million net profits in 1950 and \$277 million in 1948.

OLD AGE BENEFITS

WASHINGTON (FP).—Federal security reports that two-thirds of the 4½ million persons receiving old-age benefits are dependent on the payment for survival.

Food

(Continued from Page 1)
last Monday authorized higher ceiling prices of from one to eight cents a pound on some lean cuts of pork, another indication that future living cost indexes will be higher.

OPS said it acted under a provision in the new economic controls law requiring higher hog prices during the summer months. The BLS said food prices on July 15 were 1.5 percent higher than a month earlier and 15.8 percent above costs just before the Korean war.

The bureau reported at the same time a 0.3 percent increase in all wholesale prices for the week ended July 29. The increase was due to higher prices for hogs, pork, rubber, waste paper and animal feeds.

Dairy products were up 1.8 percent due mainly to higher milk and butter prices, the survey showed.

An increase of one-half of one percent was reported for meats, poultry and fish. The steepest climb was 3.1 percent for poultry. Cereals and bakery products, sugar and sweets and beverages also were up.

FDR: THE FORGOTTEN MAN

(Continued from Page 4)
Rep. Adam Powell of New York exited demonstratively, declaring that he could not support the national ticket. Others did so quietly, hoping by this method to avoid responsibility for placing a Dixiecrat on the party ticket.

The platform reflects the impotence of the liberal wing mainly its retreat on civil rights. It failed to call specifically for an FEPC with enforcement powers, and then rejected the number one demand of liberal bloc—a pledge to change the Senate rules and thus stop Dixiecrat filibustering. But the platform committee also rejected many other demands of labor, including the \$1.25 minimum wage.

IT IS BY NOW rather clear that the elimination of the "liberal" wing's influence from the party's councils was one of the main objectives of Wall Street with respect to the Democratic convention. In the GOP convention, the big financial groups made their man, Gen. Eisenhower, the party nominee.

In the Democratic convention, these same interests took steps to guarantee the nomination of Stevenson, who would be "safe" in the event the Democratic ticket won. But Stevenson, it is now obvious, was chosen for another assignment too. It was to be his job to purge the party of the "extremists," a job eagerly sought by Wall Street.

THIS OBJECTIVE was freely admitted by Sen. Russell in a press conference Friday morning. A reporter pointed out that the "liberal wing" of the party—the CIO, AFL, ADA and NAACP was resentful of the convention action in seating Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

"Oh, that's that extreme group," replied Russell. "It is my purpose to prevent that extreme group from taking over control of the party. Of course we want them in the party, but not on the leadership. They would make the Democratic Party like the Labor Party in England, or worse. Governor Stevenson would lead the Democratic Party as a progressive party but he would not permit it to be a socialist party."

LEADERS of the liberal wing, although they find the medicine very bitter, are already pretending to be quite elated at the result of the convention. James Wechsler of ADA, editor of the New York Post, has even launched a journalistic campaign to rewrite history by presenting the nomination of Stevenson as a "coup" put over by the liberals against the opposition of the Dixiecrats.

The truth of the matter is that the combination of city bosses and Dixiecrats swung into action even before the convention met and in a few hours completely dominated the situation. The platform committee, controlled by a coalition of Stevenson and Russell forces, rejected the demands of the liberals. The credentials committee, manipulated by the same coalition, voted to seat the white supremacy delegations from Texas and Mississippi.

THE LIBERAL WING was already bowing to the power of this coalition when it elected not to fight the credentials committee report. Instead it contented itself with a meaningless rules change which was later nullified by the big guns of the convention acting on strategy outlined by Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina.

For a candidate who was "reluctantly" responding to an alleged "draft" Stevenson got very few votes on the first ballot, only 272 compared with 340 for Kefauver. But leaders of the liberal wing saw the handwriting on the wall. They knew the power of the machine and decided to get on the winning side as soon as possible.

Two of their leaders, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Rep. Adam Powell of New York, were

the AFL Maintenance of Way Employees said: "Stevenson is not a candidate whom the working people of our nation would vote for."

Before the third ballot could be cast, however, the liberal wing had crawled shamefaced on the bandwagon. But it was Arkansas, a Dixiecrat state, not a liberal delegation, which was first to switch votes to Stevenson and thereby started the bandwagon roll which put the Illinois governor over; Humphrey and Soapy Williams, Sen. Blair Moody, Philip Murray, Averell Harriman and Estes Kefauver—they were all on board, making noises intended to convey the impression that they were actually operating the dam thing.

It was this development which made it unnecessary for the Stevenson managers to draw upon their Southern reserves, something they deliberately postponed in order to avoid revealing the close ties between Stevenson and the Dixiecrats.

THE LEADERS of the liberal wing thus performed their time-honored function. But they got no thanks for it, no reward, and no face-saving except what can be conjured up out of the inkpot of Jimmy Wechsler, the New Leader edition and the ADA "strategists."

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TRAVEL

WOMAN desires share-expenses ride West Coast about Aug. 22. Box 110, The Worker.

Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan, the soap and shaving cream millionaire, went to see Stevenson (or his managers—this detail is not clear). They announced they were ready to switch to Stevenson but they wanted a face-saver, something they could show their constituents as evidence of a "liberal" victory. In short they asked to have Kefauver named as Stevenson's running mate.

STEVENSON is reported to have replied that he would not accept Kefauver—that he did not regard him as a man of "good judgment or good sense." The rebuttal was sharp. Humphrey and Williams returned to their delegate caucuses in fury. On the next ballot, Williams threw Michigan's 40 votes to Kefauver. Humphrey threw 17 of his state's votes to Kefauver but seven went to Stevenson.

Some labor representatives, equally angry, were issuing sharp statements. President Albert Hayes of the machinists union (650,000 members) said: "If the Democratic machine thinks they can win the election with a combination of Dixiecrat reactionaries and a quasi-liberal, they are in for a rude awakening in November."

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ALP Centers Drive To Elect Bianchi, Negro Candidates

By MAX GORDON

NEW YORK'S American Labor Party leaders see as their central problem in the 1952 elections how to let a citizenry, which is deeply disturbed by the antics of the major parties, know there is in the field a real alternative to the presidential tickets and the war platforms of these parties.

This is their chief worry for the entire campaign. More immediately, they are faced with the job of sending back to the State Legislature labor-endorsed State Senator William J. Bianchi, a Republican who is battling the GOP machine in the primaries for his party's nomination. Bianchi was the one authentic labor voice in Albany for the past two years. His chance of reelection depends on the result of the primary election Aug. 19 in Manhattan's 22nd senatorial district.

BIANCHI'S reelection is the top local contest faced by labor. It has also embarked, with considerable success, on a campaign to win greater Negro representation in the halls of Congress, state senate and assembly.

A major contest in this regard is in Manhattan's 21st Senatorial District where a faction of the Democratic Party has responded to the plea of a powerful coalition of Negroes of all parties to name a Negro candidate for New York's lily-white Senate. The coalition was organized on the initiative of the ALP in Harlem. A Negro leader, Julius Archibald, has been entered in the Democratic primary against incumbent State Senator Harold I. Panken. Archibald is receiving the backing of all forces in the Committee for Negro representation, regardless of party.

A second primary fight involves a progressive Negro Democrat, Carl Lawrence, for assembly in Harlem's 12th A. D. Lawrence has accepted ALP support and is battling in the primary for the Democratic nomination.

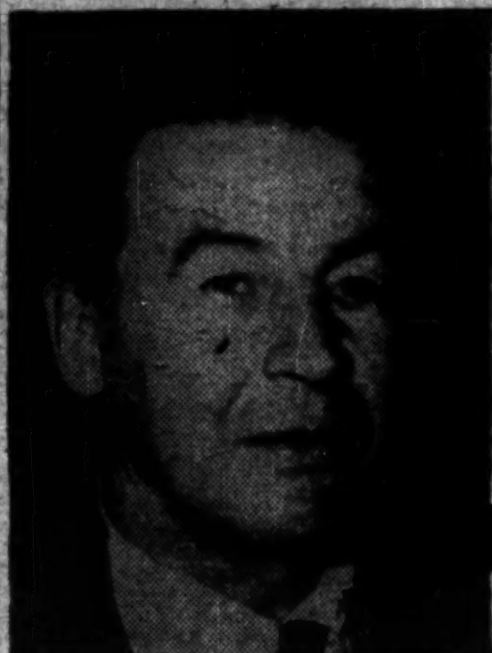
IN THE 23RD SENATORIAL DISTRICT in Manhattan, Rev. John J. Sass, independent Democrat, has accepted the ALP designation for State Senate.

A sharp fight is shaping up in the 14th A. D. in Manhattan, center of Puerto Rican population in New York, where Manuel Medina, Puerto Rican leader, is ALP nominee for Assembly, with a good chance to become the first Puerto Rican legislator since 1940.

In Brooklyn, under ALP initiative, a wide coalition of Negro leaders of all parties has forced the nomination of a Negro Republican for Congress, Rev. George W. Thomas of the Brown Memorial Baptist Church. He is the first Negro to be named for Congress by either major party.

Bronxites are centering their campaign on the 26th Senatorial District, where Dan Sheppard, Negro fur worker, is the ALP nominee. And in Queens, a Negro independent Democrat, Dr. Frederick E. Bell, filed for the primaries of his party, but has been thrown off the ballot. He is appealing in the courts. No Negro

Progressive Party Presidential Slate



VINCENT HALLINAN

official has even been elected in Queens.

THE PRESIDENTIAL and state slate of the ALP face a thick curtain of press, radio and TV silence. The political writers and commentators are not even indulging in the usual red-baiting against the Progressive Party national slate, which, in New York, is the ALP slate. They just make believe there is no third party in existence and hope the voters will not find out.

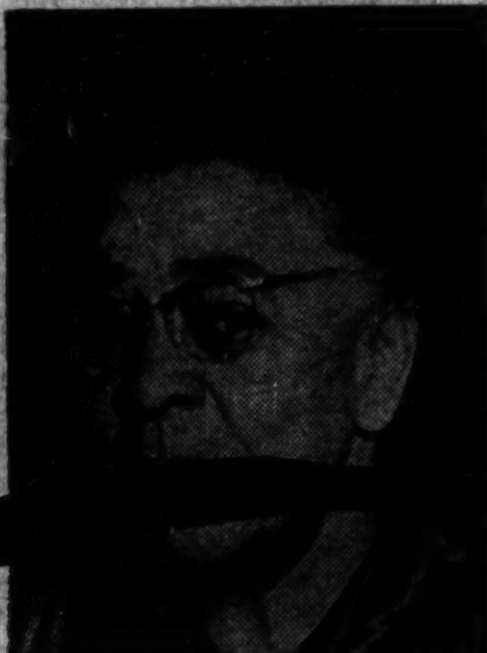
Big business reactionaries who control the Democratic Party are hoping existence of this slate will remain a deep, dark secret so they will not have to make too many verbal concessions to the workers, Negro people, liberals who would be likely to shift to the Progressive Party unless appeased by liberal promises.

A WASHINGTON REPORT appearing in the World Telegram and Sun early in the week declared flatly that the Democrats felt safe in naming tory senator John Sparkman for vice-president because there was no fear that Negro and workingclass voters would shift to the Progressive Party as enough did in 1948 to lose New York for the Democrats. The report implied there was no Progressive Party slate to which to shift.

Aside from the fact that this report suggested the basically reactionary and damagocic nature of the Democratic Party, it also revealed the importance of a strong Progressive Party to force concessions, including real ones, from the Democratic Party. Weakening of the Progressives invariably leads the Democratic machine to veer openly toward its natural habitat, big business toryism.

UNREST among independent-minded New York voters with both parties springs from four major issues: peace, labor measures, civil rights, democratic liberty.

Both major parties have set their



MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS



BIANCHI

course, in their platforms for expansion of the war in Korea, and for starting it up in Europe.

The line for both party foreign policy planks was laid down by John Foster Dulles, leading figure in the Rockefeller financial empire and prime mover of the Korean War. His aim, and that of his financial masters, is to make the world safe for big business exploitation, under cover of fighting "Russian imperialism."

These planks are directly opposed to the desires of the people of the country, who want an end to the Korean War and a settlement of world differences by peaceful means.

THE ALP's presidential ticket, its platform and its nominees for U. S. Senate, Corliss LaMont, have come out flatly for peace in Korea and for peaceful five-power negotiations to settle differences.

All four presidential and vice-presidential nominees have opposed outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, and the two with previous congressional experience, C. G. P. vice-presidential nominee Richard Nixon and Senator Sparkman, have voted for Taft-Hartley. They voted against labor on several other vital issues, as well.

This, plus the sell-out of both parties in relation to civil rights, has shaken some labor leaders, as well as Negro leaders, into con-

N. Y. BUILDING ACTIVITY CUT 21% IN FIRST HALF OF 1952

Building construction valued at \$155 million was started in New York City during the first six months of 1952, according to preliminary figures released by Robert R. Behlow, regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This represents a decline of 21 percent from last year's building rate.

The most severe drop in local construction activity continues to be concentrated in private building. 8,400 new dwelling units, valued at \$50,000,000, were started during the first half of this year, a decline of one third in

both physical volume and valuation from the first sixth month of 1951.

In contrast to declines in other types of construction, private non-residential building is up 11 percent from last year's rate. Private alterations, additions, and repairs, valued at \$15 million, is off 21 percent.

The decline in public building activity parallels that in private work. The total cost of public construction started thus far this year is \$61 million, a decline of 20 percent from the first half of 1951.

sideration of breaking with the two major parties. At a meeting in New York last week, several Negro leaders even suggested that Negro candidates on major tickets set up an independent ticket for themselves as well, so Negroes voting for them would not have to vote the major party slates.

NEITHER MAJOR PARTY has tackled the issue of repressive legislation such as the Smith and McCarran Acts, as well as "Loyalty Oaths", screening, etc.

The Progressive Party, including New York's ALP, has come out four-square for repeal of Taft-Hartley, for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts and elimination of loyalty oaths and screenings. It is also for strong FEPC, anti-lynch, anti-poll tax laws, against Senate filibuster procedures, etc.

In seeking to reelect State Senator Bianchi, Laborites have in mind the fact that he led the struggle against the notorious Hughes-Brees Law to cripple unemployment insurance and to return huge chunks of money to the big employers which should by rights go to the jobless. He fought against Governor Dewey's rent control steal, against jacking up New York's sales and nuisance taxes, for an end to jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town, and scores of other progressive measures.

IN ADDITION, the alliance of liberal, pro-labor GOP voters and the ALP in his district is fighting to smash the efforts at isolating the ALP which both major party machines have adopted to rid themselves of progressive pressures. A victory in the GOP primary for this labor-supported legislator would help to destroy this pro-

tective measure of reaction.

The GOP Curran machine in Manhattan knows this, and is putting all its weight behind its official candidate, Dr. Charles Muzicato, even though it knows this means throwing the Senate seat to a Democrat in November.

Curran has the support of the Democratic machine in his GOP fight against Bianchi.

Canada Store Strike Wins \$4 Wage Hike

MONTREAL, Canada. — A 13-week strike at French Canada's largest department store ended today when 800 members of the National Syndicate of Store Employees were promised minimum pay boosts of \$4 a week.

Gerard Picard, president of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, signed an agreement yesterday with Dupuis Freres, Ltd.

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